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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 12 and 14.

U. S. Truck-Bus Inventory; City Strike in Pittsburgh; Y. M. C. A. Aids Prisoners

The World's Day—September 22, 1941

Washington: Trucks, Busses to Be Surveyed

A defense inventory of all the Nation's trucks and busses for possible emergency use is to be taken starting Sept. 25. It will be conducted by State motor vehicle registration agencies and was announced by the Federal Works Administration.

Cordell Hull and the Paraguayan Minister signed an agreement extending an undisclosed amount of lend-lease aid to Paraguay.

A Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee investigation into alleged war propaganda by the movie industry faced an inquiry into its expenditures as Senator Lucas, Audit and Control Committee Chairman, declined to approve expense bills until informed how long the inquiry was going on and how much would be spent.

President Roosevelt, returning from his Hyde Park, N. Y., home where he signed the $3,553,400,000 record revenue bill, conferred with legislative leaders on the new $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation.

The War Department announced that 50 members of Britain's Royal Armored Corps had arrived at Fort Knox, Ky., armored force center, to study operation of American tanks. More than 500 American tanks have been delivered to Britain's forces, chiefly those in the Near East.

National: Pittsburgh Employees Strike

Pittsburgh (AP)—Truck and equipment drivers for the City of Pittsburgh went on strike today for pay increases ranging from $5.50 to $8.20 a week despite City Council's assertion that there was no allowance in the city's budget for a wage boost this year.

New England: War Prisoners Helped by Y. M. C. A.

Four million prisoners of war are studying, playing, and going to church behind their barbed wire enclosures as a result of the work of an international Y. M. C. A. committee. [Page 2.]

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, D. A. R. regent for France, tells of seeing Reichsführer Hitler pass her door in Saint-Cloud, France, a year ago. [Page 4.]

Many small manufacturers can save their plants from being closed if they use imagination and energy to adapt themselves to defense program, says field engineer of Associated Industries. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: British Sink Two Axis Liners

Two large Italian liners—believed to be of the 24,469-ton Vulcania class—were sunk by British submarines and a third damaged in raids on a Mediterranean convoy Sept. 18, the British announced.

More than 600 RAF bombers and fighters attacked targets in Germany and German-occupied Europe during a 36-hour week-end offensive from which all but 5 per cent of the British craft returned safely, the British reported.

British losses were set at 20 fighters and seven bombers. Berlin reported that 65 British planes were shot down over the English Channel alone as compared with only three German losses.

Polish airmen flying with the British have destroyed 351 hostile planes, and have taken part in 288 raids over hostile territory, it was announced in London.

Men in the News: Taylor Leaves Rome for U. S.

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, left Rome en route to the United States after a farewell audience with Pope Pius XII.

King George II of Greece landed at a British port with Crown Prince Paul and other members of the exiled Greek Government. The King has been in South Africa following his flight from Greece five months ago.

Reza Pahlevi, abdicated Shah of Iran, has departed from the Iranian Capital en route to Iraq and exile. He was assisted by the British.

In Russia: Nazis Claim Sea of Azov Reached

Nazi armies swept farther into the Ukraine, reaching, according to Nazi claims, the Sea of Azov, isolating Russian troops in the Crimean peninsula, and adding a new threat to the Russian base at Sevastopol. [Page 1.]

An attempted escape by units of the Russian fleet based at the besieged port of Kronstadt, was thwarted by the Germans, according to Berlin claims.

Russians who fled from Moscow since the German invasion of Russia were prohibited from returning to the Capital by a decree of the Moscow City Council.

In the Orient: Japan Increases Restrictions

Japan tightened its belt while launching small offensives in China and preparing for war games in Indo-China, next door to Thailand.

To conserve newspaper materials, labor, and transport facilities, the Japanese newspaper federation has decided on joint distribution and collection throughout Japan, beginning in December.

Japanese offensives in Hunan Province, and on the South China coast northeast of Canton, were being waged, according to Chinese sources. Communist armies eluded traps set in northern Shansi and Hopeh.

In Americas: Nazi Envoy Troubles Argentina

Argentina's Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities announced it would start legal proceedings against Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador, and two members of his staff, for recent utterances despite the usual immunity from prosecution such diplomats enjoy.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico ordered Mexico's 80,000 schoolteachers to abandon all political activity as of Sept. 30 and thereafter to dedicate themselves exclusively to teaching.

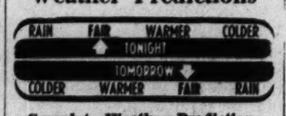
In Uruguay informed sources said that a base for land planes and seaplanes which would have full command of the vital Rio de la Plata mouth would soon be constructed and be made available for United States use in event of war.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, September 22, 1941

Boston and New England News 2, 4
Christian Science Services on Radio 8
Daily Features Page 19
Editorials 20
Entertainment Timetable 14
Financial Pages 15-17
For Children 9
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures 8
Local Arts and Theater Page 14
Maine Letter 4
Radio Timetable 12
Sports Pages 12-13
The Home Forum 10
"Not as one that beateth the mist"
(With Spanish Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dartmouth Freshmen Set College Record

By the Associated Press

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 22

Although 722 freshmen enrolled at Dartmouth College—the largest class in college history—the trustees reported today a drop of .5 per cent in the total enrollment of 2,377 students, compared with 2,441 last year.

The Senior Class enrollment was 77 below that of the class of 1941, and the Business School enrollment dropped 29.

Bushnell Gets Permit to Scan Coakley Funds

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell today was given Senatorial permission to inquire into the personal bank and hotel accounts of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley in an attempt to trace money by him received outside his $1,000 a year Councilor's salary.

Maintaining there was no "legal or professional reason" why his son should not have accepted $1,000 for helping a convicted slayer to obtain a pardon, Councilor Coakley, on the stand in his own defense during the impeachment trial, told the Senate court today that he "saw no reason why he (his son) should suffer because his father was a Councilor."

Interrupting a barrage of questioning concerning the Patriarca pardon, Attorney General Bushnell abruptly switched his examination to the $1,000 which Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., son of the Councilor, admitted that he received "as a fee as a lawyer" in connection with a pardon granted Frank W. Potter in 1938.

"Do you consider it proper as a member of the Governor's Council," the Attorney General pressed, "that a son who occupied the same suite as the Councilor should be able to collect a thousand dollars for a just pardon?"

"He shouldn't suffer because I was a member of the Council," Mr. Coakley countered, and denied that his son had done anything beyond the bounds of propriety in connection with the Potter pardon.

Cross-Examined

When the cross-examination of Attorney General Bushnell brought in the humble circumstances of the Potter family which, according to testimony of Potter's father, had pooled their money to raise the $1,000 which was given to young Coakley, defense counsel William H. Lewis entered a spirited objection claiming that the prosecution was attempting to prejudice the Senate.

"You wouldn't criticize the boy if he took $1,000 for his wedding trip?" inquired Mr. Lewis.

"Yes," the Attorney General retorted, "especially when the money came from the savings of a poor bicycle mechanic,"

As to what his son had done to

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Added Speed In Production Urged by Knox

Awards trophy to Pratt & Whitney workers for contribution to Nation's defenses.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22—While 12,000 employees of the Pratt & Whitney airplane motor plant stood below him on Renschler Field, applauding, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, today termed the aircraft worker as vital to national defense as the sailors guarding the sea lanes, and then awarded the first "Frank Knox Trophy" for increased production by aircraft employees.

"To a greater degree than any other single group in American industry, you (the aircraft engine workers) are complementing the work of our men at sea," said Mr. Knox.

"American business and American working men have conducted themselves in a fashion to make us proud of them, but the underlying purpose of all our production is speed. We started late, hence speed is all-important.

More Production

"Let's have too much production too soon rather than too little production too late.

"We'll have to step on the gas. We have got to make up for lost time.

"Make no mistake about it—in this war, human freedom is fighting for survival."

With an engine production now estimated at 1,60,000 horsepower a month—over four a day, for instance in the largest 1,500-horsepower group—Pratt and Whitney began construction today on a two-story concrete addition to its engineering building and two additional test houses, for breaking in engines.

These new units will swell to over 40 acres the area covered by this engine plant. Albert Kahn of Detroit is the architect of the new buildings. The construction will be done by the Turner Construction Company.

First of Series of Awards

The award is the first of a series to be made each month in the expanding Pratt & Whitney plant to the department showing the best increase of production in the race to arm Britain and Russia to enable them to beat Hitler.

The award, given by the Company, is to be known as the "Frank Knox Trophy."

Today's trophy was accepted from Mr. Knox by Albert Jackson Marks, general foreman, and Gustaf W. Berglund, veteran employee of the prize-winning department, which was identified only as "No. 64-Gear."

The department is one of many making precision parts for giant motors which will power the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Art Is Serious to Her

By a Staff Photographer

Suzanne Connors

Suzanne—too busy to look up to be introduced—is one of the little folk in Boston's South End on hand almost daily at the Children's Art Center, now open for its 23d season. Boys and girls from 5 to 19 are welcome there and a desire to draw is the only qualification for enrollment.

Children's Art Center opens twenty-third season: Page 4.

Russians Battle to Save Fleet; Nazi Drive Isolates Crimea; Hull Asks Neutral Act Repeal

President confers with leaders on plans to divert supplies from Britain to Russia.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—As President Roosevelt acted today to give immediate American assistance to Russia's hard-pressed armies, Secretary of State Cordell Hull took the offensive in the growing movement to repeal the Neutrality Act.

Throwing the prestige of his name and position behind the repeal movement Mr. Hull told newspapermen that he had always believed such legislation was a mistake, adding that conversations dealing with the advisability and possibility of the Act's repeal had already been held within the Administration.

The President's determination to speed aid to Russia was motivated by the belief that American weapons should go where the fighting is the hardest. Arrangements therefore are now underway to divert a considerable supply of aircraft, tanks and other armaments from the British to the Soviet front.

What the immediate course of the United States should be in face of latest developments in the war was the subject of a long White House conference this morning at which all the Administration's legislative leaders met with the President.

Leaders at Conference

Present at this meeting: which will set the tone and tempo of official policy, were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House; Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader; Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the House subcommittee which will hold hearings on the lend-lease appropriation bill; Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, Acting Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Harry L. Hopkins, Supervisor of Defense-Aid.

The main purpose of today's conference—and there is every reason to assume the main effect—is to unite the Administration's forces behind these four objectives:

1. No exclusion of Russia from the advantages of the lend-lease bill. Thus far the Soviet Union has been able to pay for war supplies from existing dollar exchange and a loan of $100,000,000 has been assured but President Roosevelt does not wish Congress to underwrite the future by altering the flexibility of the law to preclude lend-lease assistance to Russia if at a later date it should be in the interest of the United States to give such aid.

It is anticipated that there will be some movement in the House to write Russia completely out of the bill but it is apparent that if the Administra-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Campaign in Ukraine

German penetration into the Ukraine, as indicated by the black arrows, is reported to have cut off the Crimean Peninsula and jeopardized the Russian Black Sea fleet by threatening its bases.

Black Sea Ports at Stake In Nazi Drive on Soviet

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The strategy of the German drive into the Ukraine involves naval as well as land objectives. If it continues with its present momentum Russia is likely to lose all its ports on the Black Sea, leaving the Soviet Navy without any bases there to depend on.

Already the German thrust is progressing toward Kharkov, and farther south a gigantic push has developed in the direction of the Don River. The latter move is the one which will bear watching.

Should this onset prove successful, there will be grave danger of Russia's oil supply being entirely cut off, and the establishment of Nazi naval supremacy in the Black Sea.

Oil from the Caspian Sea area reaches Russia over two routes. From the region around Makhach Kala oil is piped to Rostov at the head of the Sea of Azov, and then on to the railway junction at Nikitovka.

Routes for Russian Oil

From the Baku area oil is piped to Batum at the eastern end of the Black Sea, and thence goes by tankers to various Russian ports whence it is carried by rail into the interior.

Of these ports, Sevastopol is the only important one remaining available to the Russians. Nikolaev has been taken by the Germans, and Odessa is encircled.

Apparently the latter port enters into future Nazi strategy as its extensive port facilities are not being subjected to devastating air raids. This project, however, seems rather abortive in view of Russia's consistent adherence to the "scorched earth" policy.

Should the Nazis succeed in reaching the Don, the northern pipe line will be cut, the Crimea encircled, and no Russian port will be available through which oil from Batum can be shipped into the interior.

The Black Sea has very few natural harbors, and Sevastopol, the only one of any consequence, has long been Russia's principal naval base. For this reason it is an important Nazi objective.

Comparison of Fleets

Russia's Black Sea Fleet as fleets go these days, of itself is of little consequence, but because it far overshadows all other naval strength in those waters, it looms like a Goliath in the path the Nazis must follow to attain their objective which is not only to deny oil to Russia, but to establish a channel through which oil can be made available to Germany.

As long as Russia's naval strength in the Black Sea remains unimpaired, oil for Germany even though it were available at Batum, could not safely be transported westward.

There is no authentic information concerning Russia's present naval strength in the Black Sea. At the beginning of the war it was supposed to have consisted of one battleship of 1914 vintage, five small modern cruisers, three old cruisers, five old destroyers, and five modern submarines.

Some of the ships known to have been under construction before it became impossible to obtain information, may have been completed, and on the other hand losses may have been incurred as the Germans have made many claims of successful airplane bombing attacks on Russian ships of various categories.

In recent press dispatches Turkey and the age-old problem of con-

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Pictures of Black Sea port and Kiev: Page 6.

China Sees Victory Under Allied Aid

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, SEPT. 22—Progress of the Nazi thrust eastward through the Ukraine is considered here to throw a new spotlight on the importance not only of Britain's new bloc in the Middle East, but also of China's resistance in the Far East.

Press comment here today underlines the vital strategic significance now assumed by the presence of British forces in Syria, Iraq and, above all, in Iran.

Both as a bulwark for Turkey, encouraging it to resist Nazi pressure, and as a mideastern equivalent to the Burma Road, giving direct access for British supplies to Russia, the occupation of these territories is now increasingly acknowledged here to have been a masterly move.

Britain is now beginning to look still farther east—toward Afghanistan, for instance, where, according to reports reaching here, both Germans and Japanese have begun the familiar technique of penetration by "technicians."

Nazi-Japanese Penetration

It is not pretended that this penetration has yet attained anything like the serious proportions reached in Iran, yet it is clear that the Nazis and Japanese, working together, have begun to prepare for possible future operations there if and when occasion should arise.

Further east still, this eastward trend of the war has had the effect of focusing attention back onto the Chinese struggle against Japanese aggression, now in its fifth year.

In a broadcast here yesterday, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, declared that the tide of the Far Eastern struggle now seems to be turning definitely in favor of China.

An early Chinese victory, he pointed out, would not only tend

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Situation in the Far East: Story and pictures: Page 7.

Truce by Japan Seen In Far East Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 22

The picture of Japan being forced "to plead for an economic truce with America and Britain and sue for a military armistice with China" in another six months unless the virtual economic blockade of Japan by these two powers is lifted appears in a survey of the Far Eastern situation released by Trans-Pacific News Service. [Details: Page 7.]

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The slow diplomatic sparring between Japan and the United States over the Far East continued today against a background of reports that Tokyo is increasingly worried over the Japanese economic situation and over growing Anglo-American strength in that part of the world.

Although neither side has yet made any commitments, officials here are hopeful that a temporary agreement may eventually be reached freeing the United States for greater action in the struggle against Nazilism. There is no indication, however, that any agreement will involve large-scale appeasement of Japan or a sell-out of China.

As outlined authoritatively here, the United States is seeking to "freeze" the present situation in the Far East in a bid for time. This country is reported as willing to make certain economic concessions to Japan, such as a partial lifting of the now very effective anti-Japanese embargo, in return for adequate assurance from Tokyo that the Japanese Army and Navy will move against neither eastern

Continued on Page 5, Column 7

Germans claim capture of 150,000 near Kiev; Occupy two islands off Estonia.

By the Associated Press

Monday, Sept. 22

The Nazi sweep across the southern Ukraine to the shores of the Sea of Azov—apparently cutting off the Crimean Peninsula—presented a grave threat today to the Russian Black Sea fleet whose bases were jeopardized.

Sevastopol, Soviet naval arsenal, is on the Crimean Peninsula, while Odessa, another vital Black Sea base, was still under seige.

In the north the Nazis claimed that Russian warships attempting to flee from Baltic waters off beseiged Leningrad had been beaten back by German shore guns.

Although this action was not mentioned by the High Command, it reported heavy air blows on Russian sea forces in the Baltic and Black Seas—including damage to a battleship and seven other warships apparently still standing by the besieged defenders of Leningrad.

Nazi Announcement

The Nazi command has made these announcements:

1. A German column reached the Sea of Azov, crossing the broad Dnieper River near Berislav, 35 miles from the river's mouth.

2. German assault troops captured the former Estonian Islands of Oesel and Muhu, clearing sea lanes to Leningrad.

3. German soldiers encircling four Russian armies east of Kiev have captured 150,000 troops and much equipment.

The Russians said a large part of the force which defended Kiev for so many weeks was falling back to prepare defenses for Kharkov, principal city of the next apparent objective, the Donets basin.

The German news agency DNB also said that Germans entering the Ukrainian capital of Kiev last week had found "unimaginable devastation." Red Army troops were said to have carted off vast quantities of supplies, destroyed water and electric plants and blown up rail lines.

New German Thrust

Stubborn rear-guard fighting was believed to have saved a large part of the city's defenders, who were reported falling back to the East to prepare for a German thrust at the industrial Donets Basin.

The withdrawal became imperative after the Germans crossed the Dnieper to the north, swept down the river's eastern bank and fought their way into the ring of fire about Kiev.

Balancing the Kiev setback in some measure was a Soviet report that the Red Army on the counteroffensive in the central sector had recaptured 32 villages and driven the Germans from a strong fortified line.

The army newspaper Red Star estimated the Germans had lost 40 per cent of the men in all divisions hurled against Leningrad.

Reds Hold Firm

A Pravda correspondent at the Leningrad front wrote that the Germans had made no advance toward Leningrad in a number of days and that powerful artillery fire of the Soviets "is chasing the Germans into hastily-dug trenches.

The defenders of Odessa are standing up against bayonet charges by Rumanian soldiers, Red Star reported.

Nazi observers said that if the Crimea were effectively isolated from the rest of Russia, Red Army forces holding out in besieged Odessa may have to capitulate for lack of supplies. They pointed out that Sevastopol, a city of some 63,000 population, situated at the tip of the Crimea, apparently is the base from which Russian ships have been supplying Odessa by sea.

Capture of Oesel and Muhu—the Island of the Moon—was accomplished only after the stiffest kind of fighting, the Germans said.

German naval forces, the High Command said, penetrated deep into the Gulf of Finland to cover the Nazi assault on the two island strongholds.

Warships Bombed

The Luftwaffe, said the war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, scored two bomb hits on the 23,016-ton Russian battleship Oktiabrskaya - Revolutia (October Revolution), two on the 8,800-ton cruiser Kirov, four on another cruiser and also inflicted bomb damage on three destroyers, a mine-sweeper and a gunboat, all off Kronstadt.

In air raids on Russian vessels in the Black Sea, the High Command said, German planes sank a cruiser, two destroyers, an antiaircraft ship and nine merchant ships aggregating 25,000 tons.

Britain realizes Russia must have speedy aid: Page 6.

Boston Hears How Morale of 4,000,000 War Prisoners Is Being Maintained

Charles River Basin to Have New Bathhouse

The Trustees of the George Robert White Fund will spend between $200,000 and $250,000 on reconstruction of Charlesbank Beach on the Charles River near Longfellow Bridge, Joseph F. O'Connell, Manager of the Fund, announced today.

Work on the project is expected to begin late this fall, Mr. O'Connell said, and improvements will include not only a new bathhouse and solarium, but possibly a new swimming pool as well, he added. Title to the land already has been transferred to the White Fund, a special Act of the Legislature being required, since the project is to be located on City-owned, Park Department, property.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today broke ground for the first of a series of eight play spaces for small children in congested districts of Boston. These play spaces—the one started today is located on a parking lot between Pitts and Hale Streets, West End—will be built under the auspices of the George Robert White Fund, which has voted to apply $125,000 to the project.

A few months ago, rundown buildings occupied the site. Taxes remained unpaid, and the city took over the property, demolishing the dilapidated buildings. Soon, the space is to be equipped with swings, seesaws, sand boxes, benches for the mothers of the children to rest, and trees for shade.

Seven other play spaces are to be built by the White Fund. As soon as fully equipped, they are to be turned over to the Boston Park Department for maintenance. Among the play spaces to be developed in this way are four in Roxbury and the South End, as well as others in the West End and in East Boston.

Blueprints and specifications for these various projects have been in the hands of City engineers for some weeks, and work is now scheduled to go ahead without delay.

Under the terms of the White Fund, the projects must be imposing objects of beauty and utility. Devotees of the play space projects contend that a city-wide system of play spaces can be made large enough and beautiful enough to qualify.

Suitable gates, commemorating the White Fund gift, are to be erected at the play spaces, and walls of surrounding buildings are to be stuccoed and decorated, thereby beautifying what now are somewhat sordid surroundings.

In outlining the plans for the play space, Mayor Tobin introduced several of the Trustees of the White Fund and City officials to the interested fathers and mothers who had gathered for the soil-breaking ceremonies.

Among these were Joseph F. O'Connell, Fred H. Chase, former Judge of the Superior Court; Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles J. Fox, City Auditor; William J. Galvon, President of the City Council, and Councilman Joseph Russo, of District 3.

Wheaton Registration To Show Student Gain

NORTON, Mass., Sept. 22—Wheaton College will open tomorrow for freshmen registration. According to Registrar Sarah B. Young, 129 students will enter the class of 1945, and the entire enrollment of the student body will be 457, at the conclusion of registration on Wednesday. First classes will follow the formal opening of the college year on Thursday morning, when President J. Edgar Park addresses the faculty, staff, and students in Cole Memorial Chapel at 8:15 a. m.

Arlington Women Open Civilian Defense School

Nearly 150 women have registered for the Arlington Women's Civilian Defense School, which will open tonight in the Senior High School Auditorium at 7:30. Under the direction of the women's division of the Arlington Civilian Defense Committee, and through the co-operation of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, the course will continue eight weeks.

NEW
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
going to press!
Last chance to make changes in listed names and addresses. So if you are moving or expect to move soon, or if you want additional listings, don't delay!
CALL YOUR
TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE
NOW!

By a Staff Photographer.

Mayor Breaks Ground for Play Space

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today broke ground for one of a series of eight play spaces to be built for small children in congested districts of Boston under the auspices of the George Robert White Fund. (Left to right) City Councilman Joseph Russo, District 3; Mayor Tobin wielding the shovel; Mrs. Russo; Henry J. Nichols, Vice-President National Shawmut Bank and Member of Trustees George Robert White Fund.

Bushnell Gets Permit to Scan Coakley Funds

Continued from Page 1

earn the fee, Councilor Coakley declared that young Coakley had interviewed the Governor and several members of the Executive Council, and had spent considerable time looking up the facts of the case.

"He did not speak to me because he knew my attitude on voting for every pardon submitted by the Governor," Councilor Coakley pointed out. He admitted, however, that he did not learn of his son's connection with the pardon until the following year.

Mr. Bushnell then introduced prison records to show that on at least two occasions young Coakley had accompanied his father on visits to State Prison. On one occasion "several years ago," he said in response to a question, he had referred an applicant for a pardon to his son."

Attorney General Bushnell charged that Councilor Coakley used failure of a witness to identify Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence gunman, in a Brookline holdup as a screen to get the prisoner pardoned on all counts against him.

The charge came as the Attorney General was hammering at the defendant in an effort to establish the reason he filed the petition for Patriarca's pardon, one of three for which his impeachment is sought on grounds of "misconduct and maladministration."

Referring to the failure of Clarence H. Wallbank, Brookline jeweler, to identify Patriarca as one of the persons who held up his store, although he had previously made such identification, the prosecutor asked:

Used As Screen

"You used the Wallbank testimony in the Brookline case as a screen to get Patriarca out of the Webster case as well?"

Councilor Coakley answered, "No."

Patriarca was pardoned for the Brookline case as well as the Webster case. The latter was one involving breaking and entering of a Webster optical works, for which Patriarca was sentenced to three to five years in prison. No claim has ever been made by Mr. Coakley that Patriarca was innocent in the Webster case, although he has made such a claim in regard to the Brookline robbery.

Attorney General Bushnell sought to bring out that even if Patriarca were innocent of the Brookline robbery, it had no bearing on the Webster case, a point which Mr. Coakley refused to concede.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, second session of the extension course on "Color Composition in Home Furnishings" by Margaret George, at 10 a. m. to 12 noon. The evening session, a repetition of the morning, is held from 7 to 8:30 p. m. Gallery talk on "Early Italian Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Testimonial luncheon to the author, Joseph C. Lincoln. Scheduled speakers are Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Alice Dixon Bond, literary critic of the Boston Herald, Freeman Lincoln, novelist, and Joseph C. Lincoln. Tickets may be purchased at bookshops or at the Boston Herald. At the Copley-Plaza at 12:30 p. m. Tickets, $1.50 a plate.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Donald Currier, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 12

Turn Clocks Back Next Sunday—Unless?

Next Sunday Massachusetts residents will regain the hour's sleep they lost last April when daylight saving time pushed the clocks an hour ahead.

Unless President Roosevelt suddenly orders extension of daylight saving through the winter months, clocks will be turned back next week end. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has no plans to continue daylight saving, while the Legislature's Committee on Rules pocketed a bill to extend it.

New Type Auto License Tag Offers Way to Save Steel

An automobile registration plate made of paper . . . that is as easy for motorists to change at the end of each year as it is difficult for anyone to remove illegally . . . is gaining favor with Massachusetts officials as a possible answer to their search for ways to conserve steel for national defense.

Devised by Roger H. Ducey of Belmont, Mass., after years of study, the new number plate is said to withstand all kinds of weather without deterioration, to be clearly legible at much greater distances than the conventional plate, and to offer the durability that national defense economics are enforcing in all phases of national production.

Paper had a rather fragile sound to Massachusetts officials until Mr. Ducey did some explaining.

"Paper plates, as I have developed them, are made of a special kind of paper having a watermark like paper currency so that it is distinguishable from fake materials used in its place. An innovation in locks to thief-proof the license has 226 combinations.

"The plate consists of a thin strip of steel as a permanent slot for paper registrations which can be replaced each year. There is a glass which hides a lighting system that illuminates the figures at night."

The paper plates are proposed as an improvement over many other plans such as the use of plastics which might make it impossible to utilize the present stamping equipment owned and operated by the state at the prison. Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin is preparing to change license plates when the proper solution to the problems of durability and practicability are presented.

Knox Trophy

Continued from Page 1

speedy fighters and long-range bombers waging a battle for Europe's freedom over the Mediterranean, the English Channel, and the broad Atlantic, as well as such land areas as the coast of France and the valleys of the Ruhr and Rhine.

"No. 64-Gear" was singled out for this tribute because of its increase of 12.3 per cent in the number of gears produced in the last six months over the previous six-month period.

Witnessing the ceremonies was Capt. Kenneth Whiting, General Inspector of Naval Aircraft for the Eastern District, who flew from New York this morning for the purpose. Captain Whiting watches over both the quality and the quantity of the planes made for the Navy in this area.

Mr. Knox also flew here for the occasion, coming from his home at Manchester, N. H., in his own plane, which was piloted by Lieut. William T. Easton. With him was his aide, Capt. Frank Beatty.

The Naval Secretary planned to fly to Washington after the ceremonies, and to return to New England in time to speak at the launching of the new $75,000,000 battleship Massachusetts at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at noon tomorrow.

Representatives of the Company who attended the ceremonies included Frederick B. Renschler, Chairman of United Aircraft Corporation, of which Pratt & Whitney is an important Division, and for whom Renschler Field was named; Eugene E. Wilson, President of United Aircraft, and H. M. Horner, General Manager of the Pratt & Whitney Division.

Capt. Roosevelt on Duty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Capt. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, was ordered today to continue on active duty in the Air Corps until Oct. 6, 1942. Captain Roosevelt, a member of the Air Corps Reserve, has been on active duty about one year. He now is stationed at Kelly Field, Texas.

Small Plants Urged to Adapt Themselves to Defense Work

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Use of imagination and energy can save the plants of many small manufacturers from being closed by the shift from non-essential business to all-out production for defense, Winston C. Robbins, field engineer for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, pointed out here today.

Mr. Robbins gave instances of old machines being adapted to the making of defense items, and conversely concerns being unwilling to readjust their old routine so as to take on business needed for the defense program.

"A great many outfits can change over to war orders," commented Mr. Robbins from his first hand studies. "This depends greatly on the energy and ingenuity of management and operators, their willingness to get out into the field, to study the problems of the big prime contractors who have subcontracts to let, and attempt to solve them.

"You've got to imagine where you can fit into the defense program, and then work out your own salvation to get in and find your useful place.

Needs for Study

"A man needs to study a plant which is making something for the government to see what he can supply. There is always a chance for improvement.

"The small manufacturer cannot sit in his office and expect business to come to him. He must get out into the field and sell his facilities, ability and ingenuity to the firms needing production assistance.

"The concern which for three or four generations has been making one civilian specialty may otherwise find that it will have to shut down, should it be unable to obtain its raw materials because cut off by the defense program."

To illustrate the adaptations that are now being made over New England and elsewhere, Mr. Robbins spoke of a small plant in north Central Maine.

"At one time this outfit manufactured wood turning equipment," he related. It was brought to their attention that they were good machinists and should get into defense work. The manager took his chief engineer and went to one of the big airplane companies in New Jersey—which was quite a trip.

"They spent about six weeks in the airplane factory studying the production of one item. Then they went back home, converted some of their old machinery, and added some new machinery. They also set up a special department to handle the production of the aviation item.

"Through their Yankee ingenuity, they have cut the time and cost of the production of that part considerably and are making a large proportion of all of that particular item which the big airplane company is using, with no rejections to date.

"Because of their resourcefulness in cutting time and cost, they have been asked to come and study the production of several other pieces of airplane equipment.

"Meanwhile they have built up their crew in that one branch of their shop from the original 20 to 70 workers.

"This, by no means, is an isolated case.

"To take another instance, two job repair shops that I have visited pooled together and bid under one name. When they got a defense order, one shop did all the cutting and drilling, the other all the lathe work.

"Well, their owners went to one of the navy yards and looked around for defense work. They saw an article which required a profiler, which is a special production machine. As the possible order called for big volume, these men were anxious to get in on it. But they had no profiler.

"So they took a planer, removed the crosshead, and mounted a small electric drill on the crosshead. With this improvised equipment, they were able to do profiling work. They are now turning out thousands of items which normally call for a special machine.

Cutting Torch

"I think of another shop which improvised an automatic cutting torch for the production of flanges. By using three lathes and a drill press, this shop was able to produce pipe flanges that normally would have been made on an automatic screw machine and multiple drill press. This outfit simply adapted existing old machinery to the requirements of a specialized job.

"On the other hand, I took a survey of machine shops to one of the country's large machine tool manufacturers. The superintendent found there a machine he could use, a four-foot open side planer. It would of course not have been removed from its owner's shop.

"'I can use it 24 hours a day and pay $4 an hour,' he said.

"I wrote a note to the proprietor telling of this, and when in his town a few days later went over to see him to check up.

"'Did you get my letter?' I asked.

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'Did you call him up?'

"'No.'

"'Will you call him up?'

"'No, I guess I won't,' he said. 'I use that machine once or twice a week and I don't want to tie it up.'

"That outfit," concluded Mr. Robbins, "is today running only 40 hours a week, though it has production equipment that ought to be working 24 hours a day."

Station WMUR to Open In Manchester Sept. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 22—Station WMUR, owned and to be operated by Francis P. Murphy, former Governor of New Hampshire, will go on the air for the first time on Sept. 26, at 6:30 a. m., it was learned recently.

The studios of WMUR are located on upper Elm Street in this city in a reconverted residence. The transmitter is situated on the west bank of the Merrimack River just north of the City. Among facilities of the station is an Associated Press radio wire service.

By a Staff Photographer

Tracy Strong **Dr. John R. Mott**

General Secretary and International President of the Y. M. C. A.'s World Committee shown as they visited Boston today to discuss the Committee's work in caring for prisoners of war. There are at present at least 4,000,000 such men, for whom universities, churches, athletic teams, and trade schools are being established under the Committee's auspices.

Labor of World Committee Helps Captives of Both Sides

Behind barbed-wire fences which confine 4,000,000 Allied and German prisoners of war, most of whom are in Germany, many doing hard forced labor, an international body is at work making life a little less intolerable, Dr. John R. Mott, International President of the Y. M. C. A. World Committee, said today during a visit to Boston.

At least 100,000 "working detachments," or "chain gangs," varying in size from one to 5,000 men, are laboring in Germany 10 hours a day for a daily wage of 20 cents each, Dr. Mott revealed.

He said most German prisoners in Canada and other Empire Dominions are not required to work, though this is permissible under the International Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

This Convention was accepted in 1929 by delegates of 40 nations, including Britain and Germany. Neither the Hitler nor the Stalin Government, however, has as yet ratified the agreement.

Russian soldiers have no rights in Germany, Dr. Mott said, since Russia is not a signatory to the pact.

His organization, which unites 40 nations in one international Committee to care for prisoners of war, has expended $330,000 during the past two years combatting the "physical deterioration, mental stagnation, and moral collapse" which he witnessed in similar camps during the World War, Dr. Mott declared.

Chain of Universities

Under the active direction of Tracy Strong, General Secretary of the Committee, who also was in Boston for a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, a chain of universities has been established in prison camps, with captured professors doing the teaching.

Glee clubs, orchestras, athletic teams, trade schools, and churches have been erected within the dreary, barbed wire enclosures, he said.

Not all prisoners are forced to work, Dr. Mott pointed out. Officers, who are often housed in ancient German castles or "oflags," never labor. Millions of men are confined in barracks or "stalags" without being made to work.

Those who do, however, are banded into "working detachments," consigned to barns, sheds, peasants' homes—any shelter—and led out onto the road, the field, the factory to labor 10 hours a day.

Frenchmen in occupied territory—presumably free men—are virtually forced to join similar "gangs," Dr. Mott interjected, when German authorities threaten to withdraw the dole upon which they subsist.

The labor gangs on the continent are completely integrated into the German economic order, he observed.

Nazis observe the letter of the 1929 convention, however, Dr. Mott said, because to fail to do so presumably would bring retribution on the heads of German prisoners in Allied Camps.

But the lot of a wartime prisoner is "tragedy at best," he declared. The "soldier out of luck" is allowed to write only three letters and four postcards a month. He may receive mail from home—but in wartime conditions he rarely does. Sometimes it is over a year between letters from his family; others are lost or censored or refused transportation.

Men in such camps are "pathetically eager" to organize schools, athletic teams, and musical societies, Dr. Mott said.

He mentioned that he had sent tens of thousands of harmonicas to these camps to serve as the center of evening singing, perhaps around a fire.

Since the World Committee is an international body, it is given free access to all belligerent camps and would care for American boys should this country declare war, Dr. Mott pointed out.

Established in 1878

The Committee was established in Geneva in 1878 and pioneered in work with prisoners of war during 1914-1917. Today, Dr. Mott, working from a New York office, directs the care of nearly as many prisoners as there were at the close of the World War.

In 1917, there were 6,000,000 men in confinement; today, there are about 4,000,000, five-sixths of whom are in Germany, Dr. Mott said.

In May, when Mr. Strong left the Continent—where he was in charge of 40 other workers who organized camp activities—these 4,000,000 prisoners consisted largely of French, including 500,000 colonial soldiers, he said. There were also some 600,000 Belgians, and many Poles, English, and Russians, Mr. Strong reported.

More volunteer workers—at least 60 more—and contributions of $502,000 for next year's work are badly needed, he declared.

Honolulu Jobs Await Applicants

Uncle Sam's stronghold in the Pacific, the naval base at Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, is sharply in need of skilled workers, William A. Foley, District Manager of the United States Civil Service Commission in Boston, announced today.

The Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, chief naval base of the Pacific fleet, offers excellent opportunities for skilled workers, Mr. Foley said he has been instructed by Washington.

Costs of transportation of workers, who must have at least two years trade experience, are borne by the Federal Government.

Compensation at maximum rates begins on the date of sailing from the West Coast for Honolulu. Transportation costs to California include Pullman fares and "substantial" allowances of $4 a day.

Among the skilled trades for which men are needed are coppersmithing, boiler making, and sheet metal working. Approximately 75 per cent of the men now employed at the Yard are working in excess of the standard 40-hour week at overtime pay, Mr. Foley said.

Although rentals and living costs in Honolulu are high, accommodations for employees at reasonable rates are offered in a cantonment near the Navy Yard.

Food prices at a cafeteria operated on a concession are regulated by the Commandant.

Application should be made to the Civil Service office on the tenth floor of the Federal Building in Boston.

Paper License Plate Next?

Roger H. Ducey **M. P. Young**

Mr. Ducey, inventor, of Belmont, Mass., shows his paper registration plate to the Supervisor of Industries, Massachusetts State Prison.

Half-Century Record Lack In Rainfall

A shortage in rainfall which, some sections of Massachusetts report is the worst in 50 years, has caused a serious water deficiency, Chief Engineer Arthur D. Weston of the State Department of Public Health reported today.

Every section of the State except the Boston metropolitan area and the Cape Cod district may be compelled to augment its water supply fro mauxiliary sources, he pointed out.

Boston faces no shortage, he said, because its big Wachusett reservoir now is drawing from the great new Quabbin reservoir where 104,000,000,000 gallons of water are held in reserve.

In an official weather forecast the United States' Weather Bureau reported that tonight and Tuesday would be fair.

Lowest temperature 58 degrees. Fair weather over the Northeast with no forces contributing to changes here. Thus the drought and fire hazard remain increasingly serious.

Two hurricanes are in operation in the United States today just three years after the $300,000,000 disaster hit New England on Sept. 21, 1938. One hurricane is 170 miles south of Louisiana, moving slowly westward and causing high tides in the delta region of Louisiana. The center of the hurricane is over the Gulf of Mexico and storm warnings have been hoisted from Texas to Florida.

The second hurricane is 300 miles south of Cape Hatteras moving slowly in a northwesterly direction. Strong winds are reported over a wide area, and storm warnings have been hoisted from South Carolina to New Jersey.

There is little danger of the second hurricane affecting New England at this time since every meteorological condition exists to push the storm away, the Weather Bureau said.

The Atlantic storm, as the second hurricane is known, has no connection with the autumnal equinox which begins tomorrow morning at 6:33 o'clock D. S. T. At that time the mathematical center of the sun crosses the mathematical center of the earth and days and nights are equal on the equator.

The storms connected with the equinox are a popular fallacy, according to G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau in Boston. The storms are the result of a battle between polar and tropical air which occurs in this latitude at this time, he said.

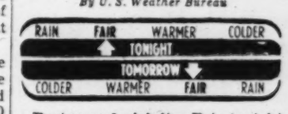
Belmont British Relief Showing Wartime Movies

Robert W. Mortimore, chairman of shipping for the British War Relief Society, Inc., Boston, will speak in Chenery School next Friday evening, Sept. 26, in connection with the showing of three British wartime movies "Thumbs Up," "London Nights," and "Thank You America," in the school auditorium.

The Belmont Branch of the British War Relief Society is staging the event.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle variable winds; lowest temperature tonight will be near 58 degrees.

Maine: Fair in west, increasing cloudiness followed by showers in east and north portions. Cooler in east portion tonight; Tuesday fair and continued warm in southwest, mostly cloudy and cooler in east and north portions.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday, little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle moderate westerly winds except gentle variable south of Cape Ann tonight and Tuesday; weather fair except becoming overcast with showers in extreme east portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	82	New Orleans	76	82
Chicago	64	92	New York	56	78
Denver	40	54	Norfolk	60	76
Kansas City	66	88	Philadelphia	55	78
Los Angeles	68	82	St. Louis	58	89
Miami	74	80	San Francisco	67	78
Minneapolis	54	86	Washington	56	78

A—8:30 D. S. T., September 22.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:08 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:13 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rail Strike Decision Expected by Dec. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The five-man board appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the wage and rules dispute between the railroads and their employees has knuckled down to its job here, and for a while there's nothing much to do but wait. We'll probably know for sure by Dec. 1 whether the Nation's 1,200,000 rail workers are going to strike, thus tieing up the world's greatest transportation system at one of the most critical times in history.

We say "know for sure," for, although we can say now that there are few if any persons on either side of the controversy who, off the record, believe there actually will be a strike, we won't know for certain until 30 days after this fact-finding board makes its recommendations. That's the way the National Railway Labor Act works. This board has 30 days to study the matter. No action can then be taken until 30 days after it reports, which report is scheduled now for Nov. 1. Then the railroads and operators can, theoretically, do what they want to.

The catastrophic nature of a general railroad strike at this time is fully realized, you may be sure, by everyone on both sides in this argument. Even in normal times tradition, and the manner of origin and operation of the Railway Labor Act, virtually preclude a general strike. In this war emergency a rail tie-up is almost out of the question, even leaving out of consideration the probability of the Government taking over under such an emergency.

Simply Legal Force

Yet these negotiations proceed with a strike threat as the motivating force. Actually it is simply the legal force. Under this railway labor law the calling of a strike of this sort causes a national emergency and starts up the compulsory bargaining machine.

The labor unions have asked for wage increases—30 per cent for the "Big Five" operating groups, and 30 cents an hour for the 14 non-operating units. The employers countered with a demand for revision of rules which, they claim, work a serious hardship on the roads. Preliminary discussions failed to point to an agreement. Then, as the Act provides, the National Mediation Board stepped in to attempt a settlement. When this failed the unions polled their members on the question of a strike. The members voted for a strike and the dates were set. This automatically brought into operation the part of the law providing for the fact-finding board, and automatically delayed the strike.

Meanwhile there's something symbolic in the fact that the hearing before the Presidential board is being held in a room here where singers and pianists and small orchestras usually practice or perform. The sounds that come from that room today may not always be discernible as harmony, but underneath, as in the case of an untrained orchestra, there's a fundamental law of harmony that sooner or later will be in evidence.

Here's what one influential labor leader said about this Presidential Board: "The character and capacity of the men who compose the commission are evidence of the recognition of the need for quick and reasonable settlement of this vital matter."

A railroad executive, with a bit more reserve, said: "We're ready to present our case and listen to the decision."

The bargaining instinct is traditional and it's strong on both sides here. There's always that hope of getting a bit more by fighting a little harder. But on both sides they're intensely earnest, and altogether honest. They have an inherent respect for each other. And after all is said and done, down in their hearts they all know there will have to be a compromise.

The railroads, it is understood, in the preliminary negotiations offered a wage increase of around 10 per cent, if in turn the unions would consent to changes in the so-called "featherbed rules." But apparently the unions hoped for something better. The final compromise may be as much as a 15 per cent wage increase, some say. But just what will come of the rule changes no one ventures a guess. The roads are anxious to have this whole business brought out into the open with the hope that sufficient publicity will put public opinion behind their demand for changes. The unions hold that the rules are a necessary protection against inevitable inequalities and abuses.

Compromise Likely

If the Presidential board recommends a compromise wage increase of around 15 per cent, with perhaps some changes in the rules, the operators will, it is felt by most observers, accept this—albeit with an air of resignation. They will then doubtless turn to the Interstate Commerce Commission and ask for higher freight rates.

Should the board's recommendations be opposed to any wage increase—which isn't likely—the unions would be faced with the alternative of striking and thus in effect cutting off not only their own noses but the nose of the whole Nation, to spite their face, or resigning themselves to the same old pay rates.

While the railroad and union union people have gotten used to working together—sometimes they do it with table pounding and fist shaking and maybe name calling, but always with inherent respect—in recent years, during the New Deal period, to be exact, the unions have appeared to fare better in negotiations under the labor act, and the railroads have grown progressively suspicious of Washington intervention under this law. They, the operators, still think that the law—with some minor changes—is about the best possible piece of machinery that could be worked out, but they think that it might be better administered under a Government with less leftist leanings. This attitude carries over to some extent to their feeling about this present fact-finding board, which is composed of three college professors, one social scientist, and one attorney. The roads are not altogether optimistic about the decision which this board will render. But they are, it is felt, ready to accept it—with the hope that the I. C. C. will allow compensating higher freight rates.

Prize Winning Photograph

Metropolitan Museum of Art

'Chapter House of Notre Dame de Pontaut'

This photograph by Flora K. Howes of New York won first prize in the photography contest "At the Cloisters," sponsored by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Aboard Navy Patrol Plane: Fog, Storm Mere 'Routine'

The submarine attack on the U.S.S. Greer brings the North Atlantic patrol into the news spotlight more than ever. Morgan M. Beatty, Associated Press Feature Service Writer, is just back from a flying trip with the Navy over the patrol area. He is the only reporter to make this flight. Here is one of a series of five reports on what he saw.

ABOARD U. S. NAVY PATROL BOMBER OVER THE ATLANTIC—"Line squall ahead!"

The voice comes to my right ear in the headset. I turn to the flight commander beside me in the pilot's perch forward. He's talking to me in the plane's phone system.

His finger points ahead, to the right. There lies a long black cloud, stretching out all of 10 miles like a huge water moccasin asleep on a log.

The pilot speaks again. This time he's giving orders to the plane accompanying us, a mile or more off to the right. He uses the interplane phone system. This time his voice hits my left ear.

Orders Received

"Advise me if you lose contact; I will assign altitudes."

"Roger," comes back another voice.

The flight commander smiles, explains into my right ear. "That means he has received orders."

We are hurtling eastward over the North Atlantic. Earlier in the morning—much too much earlier for a late sleeper—we had gathered in the cabin of the operations officer aboard a huge floating air base. Its position is a secret, but it's "somewhere in the North Atlantic."

There the whole squadron received final instructions for an assigned mission. Specific orders were secret. But broadly, we were told to cover part of the lanes traveled by American merchant ships and war vessels plying between the United States and new Army and Navy bases in Iceland.

We had taken off at 3:45 a. m. in dark, choppy seas and flown for an hour or more to meet the dawn. The sun peeped over magnificent red Chinese pagodas outlined in the clouds. When I saw them I wondered why all aviators aren't poets, but my commander had other ideas on his mind. He said we could have picked a better day.

Fog Blackout

With that line squall in front of us, I know what he means. But our two 1,000 horsepower engines churn us steadily toward the storm at 150 miles an hour. The commander explains the squall is not too black for safe navigation, so we will skirt the end of it and remain on our course. In a few moments big chunks of fog hit us I look for our companion plane, can't find it. Neither can the flight commander. Then the voice comes again:

"I'm at twelve. Can't see you. Let me know if you climb." Calm and easy it is, like the voice of a fellow who's casually dropped a collar button. He might have added, "Darn it!"

The flight commander takes his transmitter, glances at the sea of instruments in front of him.

"Hold twelve," he says. "I'll hold six-seven-zero."

"Wilco."

"That means he will comply," the right earphone explains. The commander throws the ship off. "Iron Mike," the automatic pilot, takes over himself. They're holding different altitudes to avoid collision.

The fog closes in tighter. From a sunny morning lined with racing fleecy-white clouds, we plunge into twilight. The plane jerks back and forth. Rain and wind hit the hull, sound like corn in a popper.

'Soup's On'

Suddenly we're out in the clear. Our companion emerges to the right and above.

Somebody punches me in the shoulder blade. The bearded face of our mechanic grins.

"Soup's on."

Slowly I clamber down from the pilot's seat pedestal. It's bitter cold in spite of the arctics, the flying suit and the fleece-lined jacket they'd loaned me. My legs creak.

I remember the boys back in Washington. They're probably enjoying a well cooked lunch in luxurious comfort, and here I am working like a horse. And they thought I was lucky to get this assignment. If they only knew!

The mechanic sits me down to lunch. What a lunch!

Juicy tender steak, salted and peppered to a queen's taste. A beautiful fruit salad. Peas. Toast, butter, grape jelly. Steaming hot tea. All laid out on the navigator's table—right over a huge chart of the Atlantis Ocean.

Cool and Contented

"Where are we?" I ask between mouthfuls.

"Pick up your lunch," says the navigator. I do, and he points his dividers to a blank spot about midway between New York and London.

"About there," he says.

I fall to again. By the time I finish that steak life's worth living.

The mechanic points to the plane thermometer. "Five above zero, centigrade," he says, hugging himself.

Now I begin to feel sorry for the boys back in Washington, sweltering in summer heat while I ride high, cool and contented over the North Atlantic.

British Warship Captains Describe Battles at Sea

VALLEJO, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP)—British naval officers, speaking from their battered ships, told calmly and dispassionately of England's battles at sea during an unexpected break in the secrecy which has guarded the presence of British war craft in American harbors.

At Mare Island Navy Yard newsmen were conducted on tours of the 9,100-ton cruiser Liverpool and the 7,215-ton cruiser Orion. At the Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard reporters boarded the huge British dreadnaught Warspite.

Commander T. C. T. Wynne, skipper of the Orion, said his vessel was damaged by a German bomb during the evacuation from Crete. He described the battle of Calabria, in which three Italian destroyers were sunk, as a "brush—just a late evening chase" and prosaically told of the battle of Matapan, southwest of Crete.

Hit by Air Torpedo

Commander R. S. Dawson, Chief Engineer of the Liverpool, said an engagement "in the neighborhood of Crete" brought damage to his ship from an aerial torpedo.

"I was in the after part of the ship and I knew we had been hit by a torpedo from the way the ship shook. After we were hit, all the organization we had been working on so long to deal with this sort of thing went into operation. I found myself doing all the things I had trained so long to do."

At Bremerton, the Warspite's commanding officer, Capt. Douglas Blake Fisher told how his ship disabled two Italian cruisers and blew a destroyer to bits in four minutes last March 28 in the battle of Cape Matapan.

"Our light forces had been engaged during the day with an enemy force that included at least one battleship," he said.

"The Italians, as usual, were running for home and our battle fleet was panting after them. Then about 10:30 at night we came across three Italian cruisers and at least one destroyer.

Hit by Broadside

"One of the destroyers illuminated one of the cruisers with her own searchlights. We turned slightly away to get all our guns to bear and fired a broadside of eight 15-inch guns.

"The first broadside hit her right along—I mean every shot went through her—and the result was really astonishing. Her stacks and all her upperworks went off her like the lid off a burning box.

"Then we put two more broadsides into her, just to make sure, and illuminated the next cruiser with our searchlight. We gave her just one broadside with the same result.

"By this time the battleships behind us were firing on the third cruiser so we looked around for other ships and found a destroyer which had been following the cruisers. We put a broadside into her and she simply disappeared.

"The whole thing took just four minutes."

Jews Greeted by President

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a Jewish New Year's message yesterday called upon the Nation to rededicate itself "to the task which lies before us in order that all peoples may live as equals."

His message was read by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, noted Jewish leader, in a CBS radiocast sponsored by the United Jewish Appeal commemorating the opening of the year 5702 in the Hebrew calendar.

The text of the President's message:

"At this tragic hour in modern civilization, I extend to the Jewish people of America my sincere greetings for the New Year, in the confident hope that the temporary darkness which appears to encompass the world shall not extinguish the light of liberty and the blessings of peace and freedom. Accordingly, with a united devotion to the just cause of tolerance and peace, we must rededicate ourselves to the task which lies before us in order that all peoples may live as equals."

His theme keynoted similar addresses by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and other public officials, who emphasized in Rosh Hashanah messages America's tradition of security and religious freedom.

Rabbi Wise warned that the world must not become weary of hearing of the plight of the Jews, adding hat while only 6,000,000 of 150,000,000 persons captive to Adolf Hitler are Jews, their suffering must be of concern to the whole world because:

"Hitler has sought the destruction of the world not merely as an end in itself, but as a means of creating division, confusion and internal strife within the ranks of men and women who would otherwise stand united and strong against his assault."

Message From Hull

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a message of greeting yesterday to American Jews on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year. It said:

"At this season of the observance of the Jewish New Year, I desire to extend my cordial greetings to Americans of the Jewish faith. I fervently hope that the blessings of Providence may bring cheer during the coming 12 months to this esteemed and loyal group of our fellow citizens."

3 New Yorkers Win Photo Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Announcement of the winners of three prizes and three honorable mentions in the contest conducted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for photographs of The Cloisters' Museum branch at Fort Tryon Park, was made Sept. 20. First prize of a $25 order on a camera supply store and a year's membership in the Museum goes to Flora K. Howes; second prize of a $15 order and Museum membership to Phillips St. Claire, and third prize of a $10 order and Museum membership to Andre de Dienes, all of New York City.

Honorable mentions went to Arthur J. O. Romero, of Riverdale; Morris Rosenkrantz and Lauda von Schnarendorf, of New York City. Three hundred and seventy entries were submitted in the contest.

A group of about 60 photographs selected from entries will be on view at The Cloisters from Sept. 22 through Nov. 1.

Included in the exhibition are views of The Cloisters at different seasons of the year and at different times of day and night, as well as studies of interiors, exhibits and details.

Navajos Join In Saving Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The recent reply of J. C. Morgan, Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, to the speech broadcast to these Indians this summer by the President of the United States, assures Mr. Roosevelt that the Navajos will cooperate with the Federal Government in the matter of soil erosion projects and flock reduction which has been the cause of so much friction and misunderstanding during the past years.

Mr. Morgan reports that 1,200 representative groups over the entire reservation listened to the message, and that the Navajos during this restless period are taking to heart the President's words of encouragement.

"I know," said Mr. Morgan, "that the Navajo people will more than appreciate additional agricultural land put under irrigation, which means more water development on the reservation." Already surveys on the Little Colorado and San Juan Rivers are being made to tap all possible resources for bringing water to the barren acres of the Navajo Reservation.

Five Flee Belgium; Saved on Channel

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The adventurous escape of four Belgian men and a British woman, who drifted in a nine-foot dinghy for three nights and two days on the choppy English Channel in their flight from Nazi-held Belgium, was related by the News Chronicle.

Their outboard motor worked at first, the fugitives said, but later it sputtered out and finally an SOS signal on a handkerchief smeared with lipstick was flown from an upraised oar.

They said they almost had given up hope of reaching land when they were sighted by a Spitfire 20 miles from England.

The woman, wife of a Belgian subject, was the mother of one of the men in the group.

Windsors Prepare to Fly to U. S. On First Lap of Informal Holiday

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 22 (AP)—Traveling with three pet dogs and a retinue of aides, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will leave by plane Tuesday morning for their first vacation since they fled France 15 months ago ahead of the invading Germany Army.

They will go by chartered Pan American Clipper to Miami on the first leg of a six weeks' journey to Washington, Chicago, the Duke's Canadian ranch, New York, and Baltimore.

Plans all along the way will be featured by informality, even in customarily stiff and formal Washington, where the most exciting diversion on the schedule is a luncheon with President Roosevelt at the White House Thursday.

In Washington, the former King Edward VIII and his American-born Duchess will be guests of the British Embassy Thursday night. In Canada, they will stay at his 4,000 acre ranch near Pekisko, not far from Calgary, Alberta, for perhaps two weeks—The Duke's first visit to his only remaining property since 1927.

In Miami and in New York, last seen by the Duke in 1924, the Windsors are booked to stay in hotels. If they visit Baltimore, it will be a family affair among the duchess' kin in her old home town.

The Windsors have been in Nassau since Aug. 17, 1940, when the Duke took the oath as Colonial Governor. During that time both have visited Florida twice.

On the vacation, the Windsors will take their three Cairn terriers. In their party will be Maj. Gray Phillips, comptroller of the Duke's household, Miss Jean Drews, whom the Duchess hired as her secretary almost a year ago, Detective Sgt. Harry Holder, formerly of Scotland Yard, the Duke's bodyguard, two maids and a valet.

U. S. Plane Data Given Nazis

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Defense counsel today conceded that Edmund Carl Heine, former motor car company plant manager, turned over to a woman who later confessed to being a German spy extensive data regarding the production of American planes and their delivery to Great Britain.

"The defendant makes no question of the fact that he mailed these to Miss Stein," announced George Gordon Battle, Mr. Heine's counselfi handing a sheaf of accounts to the court clerk.

Lily Stein was among 17 who have pleaded guilty to an indictment charging espionage conspiracy. Mr. Heine, with 15 additional defendants, is on trial.

The voluminous descriptions of production—in which virtually every large airplane factory in the country, its production of various types of planes and its deliveries both for American and British use were listed—were written and signed "Heinrich," a Heine alias, in June and July, 1940.

Also placed in evidence were messages sent by a secret Long Island radio station to Hamburg, asking the Gestapo how they wanted the accounts delivered.

A reply from the Hamurg station told spies here—who had been operating unwittingly under the eyes of Federal Bureau of Investigation counter-espionage agents—to "deliver raw materials" to H. Duarte in Lisbon. It suggested that agents aboard the United States liner Manhattan could carry the contraband.

On July 1, 1940, the messages indicated, "Heinrich" set forth that American armed forces had released 2,170 planes to Britain during the first five months of the year; and the types, including engine design, were listed.

Magicians' Skill Failed When It Came to Chairs

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Magicians Alliance of the Eastern States, holding its convention here, conducted a magic show Saturday night at which the hocus-pocus boys pulled more things out of hats.

But neither performers nor professionals in their audience could produce the things they needed most, chairs. The crowd overflowed the hall and a lot of magicians had to stand.

Lear Favors Use of Bullets

NATCHITOCHES, La., Sept. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear believes that if the troops on maneuvers in Louisiana are given five or six more months' training and allowed use of plenty of live ammunition, the United States will have an Army "ready for anything."

"Give the soldiers on maneuvers five or six more months' training and let them have plenty of live ammunition to accustom them to fire over their heads—of course, suitably protected—and we will have an Army ready for anything," the commanding general of the Second Army said Sept. 20 in an interview.

This statement was made at mid-point of the Nation's biggest war games as 500,000 troops of the Second and Third Armies rested after five days' continuous simulated warfare.

General Lear said the point had been reached in the Army training program where conditions near actual battle must be approached for adequately training soldiers for war, and added that use of live ammunition under tactical situations would best serve this purpose.

Farmers Praised

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 22 (AP)—Officers who settle claims for damage in the Louisiana war maneuvers praised the patriotism of farmers making cash sacrifices for their Government.

One of the Third Army officers, commenting on the farmers who have permitted the Government without cost to use 16,000,000 acres of their land for the war games involving 500,000 troops, said:

"Considering the size of the area, we have received comparatively few claims. The majority of them were for destruction of pine trees and large plantings by tanks and trucks.

"None of the claims have been exorbitant and in many cases the farmers and landowners, after making their claims, say, 'forget it. I may have $10 or $15 due me, but I'd rather let the Government keep the money. It's all part of national defense.'"

Morale Building

WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 22 (AP)—From generals to privates, soldiers in the Army's great Louisiana training exercises are building up "fighting morale"—the determination and enthusiasm to overwhelm an enemy, even though it is only simulated war.

In this "war" for instruction, it is an outstanding gain that makes experienced field officers proud. Machines and guns can be tested in factories and on proving grounds but men and their will and ability to fight cannot be approximated until they are pitted against other men as the 500,000 men of the Second and Third Armies have been for a grueling week.

They are far from "seasoned" soldiers—fighting men are never that, Army axiom says, until they have been in at least three battles. But they are inured with the will to win, even without the whip of bullets and bombs.

Life in the Army? You Can't Beat It, Says Private in Letter to President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—"Heck, you can't beat it," wrote a prvate at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., in a letter to President Roosevelt praising life in the Army.

He said he was "learning something in school that would cost me at least $500 if I was a civilian" and added that he hoped to save $600 from his pay before his discharge.

The private, who was not identified, hoped his letter would not "put me in the wrong" with his officers and told the President that if it would, "just tear this letter and say nothing more." But instead of tearing it up, the White House sent the letter to the War Department which made it public last night. It follows:

"Dear Mr. Pres. of the U. S. Commander in Chief of Army & Navy:

"I hope this isn't out of the way of Army regulations. I just thought I'd write to you telling how Army life is out here. Some ideas concerning it.

"If the Army told us boys in each barracks to have a separate container in each barracks to put their empty razor blades & tooth paste tubes and other steel and lead objects it would help in national defense. Put retread tires on any trucks & cars that are being used around camp. As on maneuvers they must be pretty good.

"The system we have out here for mess can't be beat in any other Army camp. It's a system that everybody likes. The food is better than I ate at home.

"I'm learning something in school that would cost me at least $500 if I was a civilian. I can't see why some squak about it. From what I hear from the veterans of the last war this is heaven. If you try hard enough and be a good soldier in time a rating comes your way. On top the $10 raise everybody gets practically you'll be making as much as home. Forty dollars no food to pay for or clothing or board. Heck, you can't beat it. When I get released from the Army I expect to have saved at least $600 or more dollars.

"If they should strike any more in the airplane factories they should put the Army men who had technical training on the jobs and that will show the civilian that after all we must all sacrifice something.

"I hope this doesn't put me in wrong with the Army officials. If it does just tear this letter & say nothing more.

"Sincerely thank you.

"One of your boys."

New York Job Plan: Each Army Man One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22—With the approval of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and national headquarters of the Selective Service system, the Army, with the co-operation of the Selective Service Advisory Board and the New York State Employment Service, has set the goal of providing a job for every New York man discharged from the Army, Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, State Selective Service Director, announced today. Aid will begin before the soldier leaves the service, he added.

General Brown also urged employers to reinstate registrants not inducted for physical reasons.

Schoeffel Now Head Of N. J. State Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22—Col. Mark O. Kimberling today yielded the Superintendency of the New Jersey State Police to Maj. Charles Schoeffel. Colonel Kimberling, who retires on a half-pay pension of $5,500 a year, will open his campaign for election as Sheriff of Mercer County tomorrow. He was nominated by the Republicans at the primary last week. His Democratic opponent is Andrew Gropp.

Major Schoeffel had been Deputy Superintendent. He was appointed to head the force by Governor Edison.

Unico Clubs Pledged To American Ideals

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Pantalleone of Trenton was re-elected President of the Unico Clubs of America at the close of the organization's 13th annual convention here yesterday.

The organization of Italian-American professional and businessmen adopted a resolution pledging "to co-operate and in all respects assist in the preservation of our present form of government and American ideals."

Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Frank Buoncore of Torrington, Conn.; Secretary, Paul J. Plumeri of Trenton; Treasurer, Joseph L. Manganaro of Waterbury, Conn.; Sergeant at Arms, Dr. Paul Liscio of Bridgeport, Conn.; Organizers, Michael Lanzara of Trenton, John Sullo of Torrington, Conn., and Peter Madeloni of Bridgeport.

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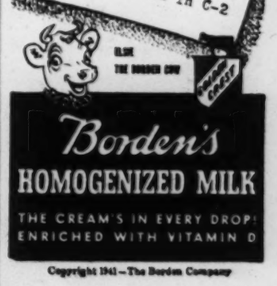

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Boston Makes It Possible for Some Child to Be a Possible Whistler or Bonheur

Sermons In Pulpits Of Boston

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, in his first sermon as minister of the famous Second Church in Boston (Unitarian), declared that religion, to meet the needs of the times, must impel men "to place responsibilities before selfish rights" and lead men to put co-operation with each other ahead of conquest of each other.

The Rev. Mr. Cole, whose radio addresses and religious books have brought him national prominence, came from Toledo, Ohio, to the Boston church where Ralph Waldo Emerson once preached. He had been minister of the First Unitarian Church in Toledo for the last 10 years.

In his sermon here yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Cole said, in part:

A religion worthy of respect will say to the modern world, "You will never have abiding peace until you put first things first in the spiritual realm. You cannot sow seeds of distrust, and totalitarian hatred, of social injustice and reap anything but a harvest of fear, confusion and violence.

A religion for our age will impel us to place responsibilities before selfish rights; it will lead us in the way of co-operation instead of conquest. It will reaffirm the essential dignity of every human being.

Such a religion will be both heritage and adventure. To ignore the past is to throw away a precious heritage of experience. But to remain chained to ancient guide-posts is to die of spiritual starvation. The religious life of the modern man, if it is vital, is like a giant sequoia in a California forest. It will be alive in the present because it has a real rootage in the past.

Because we believe that religion is like a tree with roots growing out of a great past it does not follow that religion must become a petrified forest. That is the difficulty with inadequate forms of religion. They are now petrified stumps of once great and noble trees. The living dogmas of the dead must not become the dead dogmas of the living.

The giant sequoias survived because they were able to cope with changing conditions.

Excerpts from other sermons delivered in Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, beginning his second year as rector of Trinity Church:

Wars, famines, earthquakes, untimely deaths bewilder and confuse us. But if we want to see life whole, let us watch our Lord. Let us watch him handle life and children, money and men. Let us watch him face pain, deal with evil, suffer and forgive. Perhaps with reverent eyes, we may watch him pray. Once we do that, we cannot but give ourselves to him. There is no joy in life unless we are about his work.

The supreme need of the hour is worship, and our conduct tests how much of ourselves is really in the worship we give to God. Worship is not an indulgence of our own spiritual emotion. It involves the concentration of the mind, heart and will.

All of our life ought to be worship. Our study, our games, our work should all spring from the impulse toward God who is the source of all that is excellent. The lowest level is represented by the man who says, "My interests in the world have no connection with God." The highest level is reached when all of life becomes worship and there is no need for special acts of worship.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley in Arlington Street Church:

Not to be able to perceive the unseen realities, not to be able to escape impoverishment of purpose, is living death.

We need a revival in religion, a real regeneration in our day. It must begin in the hearts of those who are already of the church, and then must be carried by them into all the world. It alone can lift us above the sordidness and the terror of our times.

The whole western world needs a great crusade, not to take Jerusalem from the hands of paganism, but to liberate itself from paganism, to purge itself of sin, and to regain for itself virtue and love and faith—a crusade, not for the Holy-land, but for the home-land.

Yankee Division In Final Week

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Yankee Division soldiers turned today to a final week's preparation for the First Army war games in the Carolinas.

A nine-day furlough ended, about 13,000 officers and men returned to camp late yesterday.

Practice with Garand rifles was scheduled for 5,000 soldiers of the 101st, 104th and 182nd Infantry Regiments, now equipped with the new semi-automatic weapon in place of the Springfield rifle.

Equipment of the 101st, 102nd and 180th Field Artillery will be readied for the maneuvers in the South.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole
Formerly of Toledo, Ohio, who preached his first sermon as minister of the Second Church in Boston (Unitarian).

Judge Quits Bench After Long Service

Judge Elisha H. Brewster, retiring from the Federal District Court of Massachusetts on Oct. 15, will continue to sit on cases assigned to him by the Court, it was learned in Boston today.

Judge Brewster's resignation, sent in after 19 years on the local bench, was accepted yesterday by President Roosevelt. The President expressed his appreciation of the "outstanding services" Judge Brewster rendered.

Judge Brewster held the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing tax unconstitutional, ordering $7,200,000 paid back to 70 Bay State manufacturers. He was upheld by the United States Supreme Court. Federal regulations compelling citizens to give up their gold coins were unconstitutional also, the Judge ruled. He ruled several times against various provisions of the AAA.

Alert to the privileges of citizens, he denied the right of U. S. agents to destroy property seized by them or to obtain a search warrant except on evidence of the allegations that liquor was sold on the premises.

Hudson Company Has Improved Tool

HUDSON, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Production of a new machine tool, designed at the request of the Army Ordnance Department, which greatly speeds the rifling of machine-gun barrels, is announced by the La Pointe Machine Tool Company, of Hudson. The firm said the tool rifled 60 .30 caliber barrels an hour as compared with less than four in former operations, and 30 .50 caliber barrels an hour against one in 45 minutes.

D. A. R. State Regent of France Saw Hitler Enter Saint-Cloud

When the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution have their State Conference at Stockbridge, Oct. 1 and 2, among their honor guests will be Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, D. A. R. State Regent of France, who a little more than a year ago saw Hitler pass her door in Saint-Cloud. She was the last American to leave when she crossed the French border in May and has been back in the United States only a few weeks. This coming winter, with Boston as her headquarters, she plans to speak before women's groups and over the radio, telling of her experiences.

She Wouldn't Leave

She has written for this paper an eye-witness account of the invasion of France as she saw it from the shelter of her apartment in Saint-Cloud which she refused to leave despite the plea of friends that she flee before the Nazis.

"Are you quite mad?"

Thus spoke the voice of a dear American friend over the telephone on the ninth of June, 1940.

"No," I replied, "but I won't budge."

"But don't you hear the cannon, don't you know that the Germans are advancing rapidly and that nothing can stop them now from bombarding Paris? You are very foolish not to leave at once."

"Where to?" I replied. "If as you say, the Germans are so near, then I shall certainly stay where I am. It would be utter folly to rush out, even in a fast car, onto a road where the French are desperately fighting, perhaps for their last stand.

"That evening from the terrace of my home, we suddenly saw the sky to the north go red and then, for a distance of more than a kilometer, red flames shot high into the air.

"What can it be?" Are they really as near as all that? It's Puteaux (the town just to the north of us where munitions works were) burning!

"I called to my man-servant, who had worked there, 'Manuel, what does it all mean?'"

"They have set the great oil tanks on fire so that the Germans can't get the oil," called back the sturdy Portuguese.

"All the while the big guns roared louder and louder, nearer and nearer, and then came a fearful explosion—then another and another."

"They're blowing up the bridges," screamed Manuel above the din, now, for the first time, thoroughly excited. This is surely the end for us, I thought.

"The huge red fire lined the sky all night. Sleep was impossible. We just had to watch it. At last, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, we couldn't stand up any longer, we couldn't even sit up, so we tumbled into bed.

Everything Goes Into "Mourning"

"About two hours later, I awoke with a sense of not being able to breathe and an awful taste in my mouth. As I walked toward my bathroom, I passed a mirror and gave a little scream. My nostrils were black as a stove and my face blotched with black spots. Then I suddenly remembered the oil at Puteaux.

"The day of the 'black rain,' "Lapluie noir," will never be forgotten by the people of dear little Saint-Cloud. Not a leaf of a tree, not a shrub, not the petal of a flower that had not its coating of black. All nature was literally in mourning at the terrifying victory of the dreaded Nazis.

"Was this, then, the complete readiness to meet any attacking foe that the French press had proclaimed for months past?

"The servants were rushing about, closing the windows so that everything inside the house as well as out should not be black. As I started to shut my window, the most tragic sight I have ever seen was there in the street before me. A long line of weary, terrified peasants was slowly passing up the road, fleeing they knew not where, from the ever-oncoming foe. Carts were piled high with old furniture, seized from the little home at random.

"This procession was soon followed by one more tragic still, for now came the exhausted, often slightly wounded, betrayed French soldiers on the last retreat, uniforms torn, carrying no arms—(the cartridges had been made faulty). Despair was written on their faces except for that of a tall, strong Senegalese who still wore his metal helmet and smiled and waved to me at my window.

"The last one had passed—there was a strange quiet—no more cannons, no noise—an empty street—a lull before some awful happening.

"Again the telephone rang, and, in a sort of trance, I answered. 'Paris is declared an open City, stay where you are,' called the strained voice of a French friend.

"Someone turned on the radio, I don't know why. 'Stay, stay citizens; to leave is to lose all.'—It had come too late, that order, for most people. I was very grateful I had stayed.

Hitler Rides Past

"Like a flash, a large open automobile, lined with red leather, pased by. Officers in spotless white linen were seated at the back and a smart German soldier was at the wheel. One after the other on they came, driving with no speed limit—smiling, often singing and curiously looking about this newly-conquered France—and—yes, there it was, preceded by two small black cars, the siklen fanion of the Führer—Hitler was passing our door on his way to Versailles. His elegant black limousine was followed by two more small black cars.

"I had a strange contradictory feeling, and I seemed to realize that this man of conquest was being deprived at that very moment of all the joy of his triumph. I had said the evening before to a guest in my home, 'If Stalin enters Estonia or Lithuania before midnight tonight, Europe is safe. If not, it is lost for 100 years.'"

"Before Hitler reached headquarters, the news had already preceded him that just that had happened, and all the joy of his French triumph was tarnished and the glory of his victory for him was quite spoiled."

Where Generations Have Built Ships

Ewing Galloway

Top Maul and Adz Ring in Essex Shipyards

Ships have been built since 1668 by the Jameses and the Storys, famed shipbuilding families of Essex, Mass. They are again building schooners for the New England fishing fleet. In the James Yard the dragger Donald & Mary Jane, to be sailed out of New Bedford, will soon leave the ways. At the near-by Story Yard, where veteran shipbuilder John Prince Story and his grandson Dana Story, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are carrying on the family tradition, a schooner for the Gloucester "red fish" fleet is on the ways.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Phyllis Cambridge
Assistant Director, Children's Art Center

Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey
Director, Children's Art Center

26th Division Plans Its Long Trek to South

Defense News in Brief

Full plans for the longest continuous road movement in the history of the 26th (Yankee) Division, the motor trek of 19,000 men and officers from Camp Edwards, Mass., to the Carolinas for the fall maneuvers of the First Army of the United States, were being worked out by top officers of the Division today.

The 13,000 YD men and officers, who have been on furlough since the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers north of Fort Devens, were back in Camp today to begin a final week of preparations for the trip south.

The week before the trek is to be devoted to packing and to practice on the rifle range. About 8,000 men who have been equipped with Springfield rifles are to be given new Garand rifles, instructions in their use, and actual firing practice. Each man is to fire about 40 rounds.

Plans for moving of 359,000 troops of the First Army to the maneuver area were released today by Press headquarters of the First Army at Camden, S. C. About 35,000 Army vehicles willl rumble north and south toward the maneuver area within the next 10 days. This vast area contains 6,000,000 acres.

The vehicles will move toward the Carolinas along prearranged routes, guided by experienced military police stationed at road junctions and other control points. For several weeks Army officials have been consulting with civic bodies and officials in communities along the way.

The convoys will proceed at 20 miles an hour through towns, and at about 30 miles an hour in open countrty, with speed in no case exceeding 40 miles an hour.

To expedite traffic movement military police have been authorized to give whatever directions they think proper to any person, whatever his military rank. Some directions are to be given by radio.

Every effort will be made to keep convoys off the roads during Saturdays and Sundays.

Simulating war conditions, the troops will affect all motor transport during the maneuvers themselves at night, and with use of blackout lights only. These are invisible except at close range.

Jobs for Rejectees—Employers should reinstate Selective Service registrants who are called for army service but rejected because they do not meet Army physical standards, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, declared today in instructing all local boards to make every effort to aid such men.

The selective Service Act requires former employers to reinstate former employees who satisfactorily complete military training, and Director Erickson asserted that employers likewise have a moral obligation to reinstate former employees who are not actually inducted.

Mere fact that a selectee is rejected by the Army does not mean he is physically unfit for civilian pursuits, he went on.

Selectees were urged to arrange their affairs so as to prevent undue hardship should they be rejected.

Millinocket Service By Air Again Tomorrow

Air passenger, mail and express service between Boston and Millinocket, Maine, which has been suspended because of airport construction at Millinocket Airport, will be resumed tomorrow, it is announced by Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations for Northeast Airlines. Construction of new facilities at Millinocket has progressed to a point, Vice-President Anderson says, where regular operations can be resumed.

Children's Art Center Opens For Its Twenty-Third Season

"It's been such a long time, Miss Dempsey, since I've seen you."

A wide-eyed serious little lad of perhaps nine years looked up at Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey, director of the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street. It was George who had been coming for three years and was on hand again as the Center opened last week for its twenty-third season.

"I used to just scribble when I was a baby," he explained, indicating that much progress had been made since then and that it would continue.

They came by ones and twos and in groups as soon as school was out. A little sister carefully held the gate for a much littler brother, helped him down the steps and led him by the hand along the little garden path to the door of the lovely studio room—its north wall all glass—where the children paint and draw. There she helped him off with his sturdy little jacket and proudly displayed his new blue sailor suit to Miss Dempsey.

He would sit quietly and draw, she explained; she had to take care of him after school so she could not come unless she brought him.

Little Brother Settles Down

Small brother comfortably settled at a little table with paper and crayon, Sister returned to the long black wooden box on Miss Dempsey's desk and selected with careful discrimination her own colors and supplied herself with a sheet of drawing paper from the same box.

Then came Bobbie, an older boy who lives in the neighborhood and has been coming to the Center regularly for the past ten years. He quietly got his water colors and paper and in a short time a quaint picture of a lamp-lighter was taking form on the white sheet. Bobbie makes a fine record in school and is developing marked artistic ability as well.

"We let the children use their own ideas," said Miss Dempsey. "We never ask them to draw a house when they want to draw a horse, but if one should say, 'I don't know what to draw today,' then we have cards such as this to help them."

She handed me a small white card with this word picture: "The cat lay on a big pile of rope on the deck and watched the sea gulls. They had long wings and made big, sliding shadows. They floated over his head and mewed almost like kittens."

Talks Each Saturday

Beginning in October, talks are given every Saturday morning by outsiders—more word pictures which come to life in color as the young artists listen, brush or crayon in hand.

One morning last year there was a talk by two Hawaiians who described customs of their land. Among others on the children's program were Cyrus Dallin, the sculptor, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh of China, Miss Mary Henny then, recently from The Hague, who talked on Holland; the Hans Weiner dancers; Mrs. Richard Strong who talked on Japan; Mrs. Philip Carbone, on Italy and Mrs. I. Tucker Brown, who talked on animals.

These few illustrate the variety of subject matter the children enjoy. There are also exhibitions of the best in contemporary art, changed once in three weeks and providing added inspiration for the young painters. In addition, there is an annual exhibition of the work of the children themselves and Miss Dempsey is now preparing an exhibition of their work to go to Mills College in California.

Need Not Be Talented

Children from 5 to 19 are welcomed at the Center, whether or not they show real talent in art. Its purpose is to give them opportunity to have beauty around them and to express it. All through the winter they find flowers on the little tables at the Center.

The hours are from 3:30 to 5 on school days, but they often stay until 6. Saturday mornings, many students from outlying districts come in. Last year they were from 35 cities and towns—1,200 boys and girls.

Miss Dempsey has as her assistant, Miss Phyllis Cambridge and there will also be four volunteers from Boston art schools. Sam Thal, etcher, who taught last year, will teach again on Wednesdays when the afternoon is reserved for junior and senior high school students.

The Center is now supported by the Community Fund and some additional money for supplies is brought in by the sale of Christmas cards designed by the students.

Surprise 'Air Raid' For Brookline

At an undisclosed moment some night this week sirens and bells will sound in Brookline simulating an air-raid alarm. Every unit of the Town's defense group will assemble with its equipment, marking the first general mobilization of the Town's emergency service units since they were recently organized.

The test will be conducted for the dual purpose of testing the facility of assembling Brookline defense groups and publicizing a defense rally scheduled for Friday night in the auditorium of the High School. At this meeting the audience will be told the functions and accomplishments of various defense units and how they can assist in preparedness.

Quincy Revives Plans For a Zoning Survey

Because of the possibility of "shanty towns" springing up in defense areas, the Quincy City Council revived plans today for a zoning survey in the city. A citizens committee has been advancing proposals for comprehensive zoning ordinances throughout the city, but little progress was noted because many persons believed that few large open areas for housing development mimimized the problem.

Little Speed Shown in Drive For Mayoralty

Boston's 1941 mayoralty campaign, which already has won the distinction of being the quietest in recent history, is not expected to burst into a full-fledged battle until about three weeks before the Nov. 4th election.

With people preoccupied with war and defense, candidates feel they can capture popular attention only by what they call "blitzkrieg" tactics—a sudden, high-powered, last-minute effort so forceful and dramatic as to virtually overwhelm the voters effectively and carry its sponsors to victory in the fervor of a well-timed moment.

With election only six weeks away, the campaigns of mayoral candidates are just beginning to emerge from the preparatory stage. It is true there have been dramatic developments in this campaign, but they have been stories of back-stage maneuvering, not of public battling.

Conserve Energy

Candidates have held back not only because of popular preoccupations, but in order to conserve the energy of their thinned-out organizations. Many of the young men who used to do the hard work of campaigning—canvassing, arranging rallies, etc.—are in the army or busy at defense jobs. Because of this most candidates found it harder than usual to get the required quota of nomination signatures this year. With manpower limited, candidates are trying to avoid exhausting the enthusiasm of their organizations before election day.

Tempo of campaigning is speeded somewhat today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's program of house rallies begins. These small gatherings at the homes of friends throughout the City, where people of the neighborhood can meet and chat with the Mayor, are expected to last until the final three weeks of the campaign, when his schedule will call for radio speeches and numerous public appearances at big rallies.

School Committeeman Joseph Lee, who says he expects to use the house-rally technique to the very end of the campaign, is also stepping up his schedule of gatherings this week.

All four mayoral candidates have been busy the last few weeks lining up their organizations, assigning the many tasks to supporters, mapping their schedules, and drawing the lines for the battle.

Nichols Busy

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the third contender in this four-sided race, has been quietly busy like the others with his main attention focused on perfecting his organization.

It is safe to say that every candidate has accumulated an arsenal of information about the omissions and commissions, real or purported, of his opponents. When the fur begins to fly, each candidate will have—or hopes to have—enough ammunition to smash his opponent, and an organization with the people to use it.

The only guns fired to date have been from the camp of former Mayor James Michael Curley, the fourth candidate, who has delivered two in a series of Monday evening radio speeches packed with invective against Mayor Tobin, his chief opponent. Incidentally, the Curley forces today announced that campaign headquarters will be opened in the Park Square Building, probably tomorrow.

Maine Sees Political Angle In Ouster of Liquor Board

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 22—Maine's $8,000,000-a-year liquor business technically is operating now without a head. Two of the three-man Commission charged with governing the State liquor business resigned and a third was ousted last week by the Governor and Council on evidence tending to show he had joined with his associates in failing to revoke licenses as required by the statutes for certain offenses such as Sunday sales, sales to minors, and after hours.

It now lies with Governor Sewall to nominate a new Commission, which, before it can take office, must be confirmed by the Executive Council. Meanwhile, it has been announced that William W. Gallagher, who was attorney for the Commission, is in charge of the business. Because liquor and politics have the reputation of being more or less closely entwined not only in Maine but in other states as well, the situation is under close observation. Democrats are freely discussing what the effect of the Liquor Commission's ouster may have on Republican politics. Governor Sewall has been regarded as a prime mover in the ouster.

Referendum Vote

Maine votes on Dec. 10 in a referendum election on the question of adding a half cent to the State gas tax.

The measure was passed by the Legislature, but petitions calling for a referendum were circulated and signed by a sufficient number of persons protesting the increase in the gas tax at a time when other automobile expenses are on the increase.

However, the referendum election also may be used as an election day for the filling of certain vacancies which have occurred or may occur before that time in the State Senate. When Carl Fellows of Kennebec County became an Assistant Attorney General he resigned as a State Senator.

Cumberland's distinguished State Senator, Miss Gail Laughlin, did likewise when she became Reporter of Decisions and her emphatic, uncompromising voice will be missed in the Senate Chamber.

It has been assumed that when Androscoggin County's State Senator James A. Melvin accepted appointment as a beer inspector he too would resign but so far he has not done so. Attorney General Frank I. Cowan, to the surprise of many persons interested in the situation, has said the two jobs, State Senator and beer inspector are not incompatible.

The situation came to light when Androscoggin politicians began sounding out the situation with ideas of seeking Mr. Melvin's post. Mr. Melvin is a Republican from a strong Democratic County. Some question the expediency of having a State employee serving in the Legislative branch of the government and feel that if it became common practice certain difficulties might arise. Just what will be the outcome remains to be seen. If there is a special Senatorial election in those counties where vacancies occur, nominations may be by party caucuses or by primary, if there is time for the latter.

Hull Asks for Repeal Of U. S. Neutrality Law

Continued from Page 1

tion takes a clear and firm line, this movement will fall short of votes however strong on oratory.

2. Speedy passage of the new $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation. Executive hearings begin Sept. 23 and are expected to be completed in three days. House approval of the appropriation is hoped for by Oct. 1.

3. Recognition that recent successful thrusts by the Nazi Army further into Russia is a reason for strengthening American aid to Moscow, not retarding it. The view of the White House is that notwithsanding severe reverses sustained by the Red forces, Russia will be able to maintain an effective fighting front for months to come.

Neutrality Act Next

4. Repeal of the Neutrality Act in the near future. Action will not be pressed by the Administration until the lend-lease appropriation is out of the way. With the evidences of a marked weakening of the isolationist bloc in Congress and with the strong support of the American Legion, which the politicians estimate to be a gauge of public sentiment, the Administration anticipates no serious difficulty in wiping the neutrality law from the books and in thus opening the way for American ships to carry American arms all the way to the Allies.

Official sources disclosed today that American war supplies are already being shipped to Russia over the North Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

After a three-week voyage from an eastern port, a Panamanian freighter with a cargo of petroleum products and other supplies purchased in the United States by Russia is reported to have reached Archangel.

Indicative of the Administration's desire to avert any exclusion of Russia from lend-lease aid is the statement issued today by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana who said that "it would be criminal for the United States to withhold extending the greatest possible aid to Russia."

"Russia has performed the greatest service for the protection of democracy yet performed in this war," he added. "It would be absurd to keep Russia from benefiting from lend-lease funds. The effort to develop sentiment against Russia sounds suspicious, instigated by Germany itself."

Senator Murray thought that "the opposition would resort to every obstruction possible" to bar Russia from lend-lease aid, "but I don't think they'll be successful."

peachment of Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, saying that would be the simplest means of keeping the United States out of the war.

The former Wisconsin Governor, speaking at an America First Committee rally Sept. 20, declared that impeachment charges against the two should be that they are seeking to violate the constitutional guarantee that the Nation cannot be taken into armed conflict except by a vote of Congress.

Is Suez Next?

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 22 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida yesterday predicted that if the Germans are successful in the Ukraine, their winter campaign will be a giant pincer movement, aided by "Franco's Spaniards and Weygand's troops," toward the Suez Canal.

Should a Suez campaign suceed, he asserted, it would "sever the artery of the British Empire," and put the Germans in a position to project further pincer movements to "master the continents of India and Asia."

The Florida Senator addressed an audience of 5,000 at a community picnic sponsored by the Milwaukee Railroad's Service Club.

Impeachment Asked

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 22 (AP)—Philip La Follette proposes the im-

China, Confident of Victory, Pledges Armies to Allies

Continued from Page 1

to make other gangster nations realize that aggression does not pay in the end, but he said, "it would also free China's fighting forces for service elsewhere if need be, and thus enable her to contribute still more in the general defense of the cause of freedom and democracy in the world."

Continued Aid Needed

This offer to put China's immense man power at the service of the democratic cause, wherever it is most needed, is regarded in London as of great potential significance. As Dr. Koo went on to state: "Her vast resources in manpower and her huge store of natural resources, added to the general pool of strength of the democratic front headed by the British Empire, the Soviet Union, and the United States may well be an important factor in the long run to help secure an early and final victory in the Occident."

But although Dr. Koo declared the military situation in China today is better than could be expected two years ago, and he stressed the need for continued and increased aid from abroad to secure a victory at an early date.

Restrictions on Japan

Two kinds of assistance are needed, he said. "First, indirect aid by withholding from Japan necessary supplies, materials, and goods for her war industry. The freezing of Japanese credits should be fully maintained. There must be no relaxation in enforcing those economic restrictions recently imposed by Great Britain, the Dominions, India, the United States, and the Dutch East Indies. On the contrary new measures of a restraining character need to be adopted.

"Secondly, there is direct aid. While the Chinese natural resources are great and her man power immense, her industrial development, great as its recent progress has been, is not yet in position to produce all that is necessary for equipping her armed forces"; and he went on to ask in particular for tanks and motorized equipment of all sorts.'

Dr. Koo emphasized that today the Japanese are anxious to end the war, while China on the contrary is determined to continue the fight until final victory is achieved. "In the first place the people of China," he said, "realize that their struggle is not only for the freedom of their country but also for preservation of their race.

"Secondly, they feel convinced that there can be no durable peace in the Far East until the menace of Japan is resolutely faced and finally removed.

"The third factor which sustains the cause of China's resistance is her faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil."

Antiwar Unit Hits Lindbergh's Views

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Keep America Out of War Congress on Sept. 20 announced its "deep disagreement" with what it said were the implications of Charles A. Lindbergh's recent statement on the relation of the Jewish race to efforts to involve the United States in the war.

Speaking at Des Moines on Sept. 11, Mr. Lindbergh said the "British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were the three most important groups "which have been pressing this country toward war."

The antiwar organization, holding its quarterly meeting in New York on Sept. 18, unanimously adopted, it announced, a statement which said:

"Mr. Lindbergh quite properly stated that 'no person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution the Jewish race suffered in Germany.' But the Keep America Out of War Congress most deeply regrets and disagrees with Mr. Lindbergh's implication that the American citizens of Jewish extraction or religion are a separate group, or that they are unanimously for our entrance into the European war."

Rally at Ft. Wayne

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—R. Douglas Stuart, National Director of the America First Committee, announced Sept. 20 that Charles A. Lindbergh would address a rally under the organiaztion's auspices at Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 3.

Mr. Stuart said that Mr. Lindbergh's speech at an America First rally in Des Moines Sept. 11 had been diseussed Sept. 18 at an executive session of the group's National Committee and that a statement would be issued later.

In his Des Moines address Mr. Lindbergh declared that "The British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were the three most important groups "which have been pressing this country toward war."

Mr. Lindbergh, a member of the National Committee, did not attend the Sept. 18 meeting.

Chief Long Scent

WITH SECOND ARMY (AP)—Private Claude Grey, full-blooded Sioux Indian from Yankton, S. D., has the reputation of being the best scout in the Second Army.

On a reconnaissance patrol during current war games, Private Grey halted his squad with the warning:

"Stop and take cover. I smell horses."

Ten minutes later a cavalry troop galloped by.

Radio Programs in a Public Library Seen as Promoting Interest in Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, N. J.—The idea of the public library as a vital center of cultural forces in the community is receiving added support here as a result of an experiment with selected radio programs conducted by the librarian, Mrs. Frances Alter Boyle and her assistant, Miss Ruth Morrow.

When a reader enters the local "house of books," he immediately hears the strains of a Strauss waltz or a Sibelius tone-poem, though he may not know their exact title or even their composers. If he is like most of the library's patrons, he will sit down awhile and enjoy the unusual entertainment. Before he realizes it, he will be exchanging his Sherlock Holmes for "Tales of the Operas" and instead of going home, will stay to engage in what amounts to an informal course in music appreciation.

At least that is what the librarians hope he will do, for it is partly in an effort to counteract the impact made by swing music upon the public that the experiment has begun. Miss Morrow got the idea at the New Jersey Library School, and returned to Madison determined to try it. With the cooperation of several interested townspeople, the plan was put in effect, giving the library "an undertone of good music."

Late in April of this year, an hour's program of recorded music was presented by Prof. O. Gerald Lawson, Drew University librarian, mainly as an experiment in determining the acoustical properties of the town's library. From that initial performance came a demand for further trial of the plan.

A local radio dealer agreed to co-operate by lending the library a victrola-radio equipped for frequency modulation reception. It is this set that is now in use daily, bringing to the readers one-hour programs of good music.

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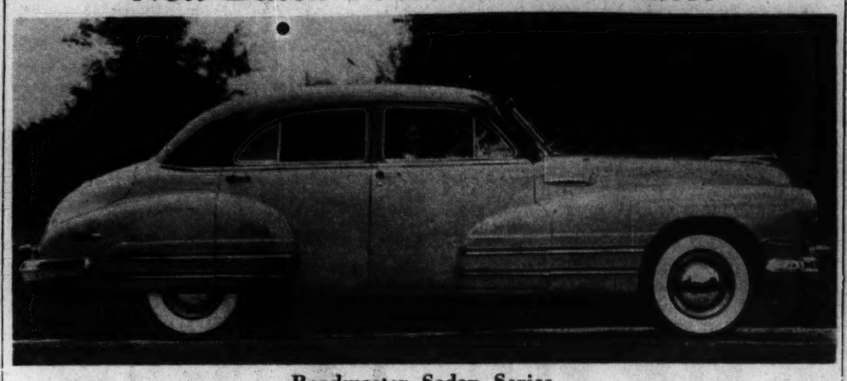

Roadmaster Sedan Series

Distinctive new styling characterizes Buick models for 1942. New streamlined fenders are carried into both front and rear doors, sections of the fenders opening with the doors. Design of this body provides greater width in both front and rear seats, with rear passengers riding ahead of, not over, the rear axle.

Buick 1942 Models Offer Style and Motor Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 22—Six new lines of Buick motor cars covering a wide price range from the lower to the upper medium brackets and embodying outstanding mechanical as well as appearance improvements, were introduced to the public today by the Buick Division of General Motors Corporation.

Following a long period of engineering development, which had its inception prior to, and in its principal stages coincided with the national defense program, the new cars are described by Buick as practical and sturdy products designed to carry the Buick name through a period of national emergency.

They are in no sense "ersatz" models. On the contrary, according to Harlow H. Curtice, Buick President, they represent substantial advancement in mechanical design, at the same time carrying out new and advanced style trends that were experimentally produced in co-operation with the General Motors styling section nearly two years ago.

Six Chassis Available

The new Buicks are built on six chassis varying in wheelbase from 118 inches for the lowest-priced group of models to 139 inches for the Series 90 Limited cars with which the company competes in the upper medium price field. Two valve-in-head, straight-eight engines of exclusive fireball design are used, with three power ratings ranging from 110 to 165 horsepower and involving the use as standard equipment on all but the lowest rated engine of compound carburetion, refined to new standards of performance.

Exceptional style treatment characterizes the new cars. Completely redesigned hood, radiator grille and other front-end sheet and trim provide a graceful frontal appearance which at the same time represents improvement in functional design. The wide, low radiator grille provides greater air intake at the point of greatest pressure, while headlamp placement at the outer edge of the fenders delineates the car's width. Bumpers are curved extending far back to protect the fenders and have an attractive combination of bumper guards and license plate bracket, the whole representing complete unity of design.

The streamlined character of the cars is accentuated by new airfoil fenders which are carried through to door panels and, in the case of the Series 50 Super and Series 70 Roadmaster convertible coupes and sedanets, stream completely through the door to join the rear fender at the rear fender shield line. Full-length trim strips tie in with the front and rear bumper extensions and accentuate the long, sleek lines of the car.

Convertible Coupes

Convertible coupes in the 50 and 70 Series, having electrically operated tops and six-passenger compartments of sedan dimensions, supplant the comparable models of last year and have eliminated the need of convertible phaetons which were dropped from the 1942 line. An important addition to the same series is a sedanet model of new design having greater window area and more passenger space.

Elimination of the cowl ventilator, which is supplanted by a new system of ventilation built into all models, permits extension of the hood closer to the windshield, giving a smoother hood line. Hoods are of the one piece side opening type introduced by this manufacturer last year, with hood fasteners and hinges improved to make their operation easier.

A major improvement in the riding qualities of the new cars is reported by engineers through the comfined use of softer rear springs, changed shock-absorber calibrations, and entirely new wide-rim wheels, the latter development contributing importantly to roadability and steering qualities. As a result, an unusually soft rear-seat ride is produced, wheel chatter is effectively reduced and the car's general stability benefited.

Air Stations Built In Canada's Wilds For Joint Defense

OTTAWA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Construction of fighter plane ferry stations in the wilderness of the Canadian Northwest for the joint use of the United States and Canada against Pacific Coast attack was disclosed by Air Vice-Marshal C. O. Johnson, Deputy Chief of the Canadian Air Staff.

Mr. Johnson said in an address prepared for radiocast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that work was being rushed on building and equipping the airdromes and was now well along.

"By reason of close co-operation with the United States for defense of this hemisphere against attack, steps are in progress for joint action in the event of an attack on Alaska or the Pacific Coast," he said.

"A chain of what we call staging airdromes are now under construction in the Northwest, so that fighter squadrons from both the United States and from Canadian bases may be moved to northern British Columbia or to Alaska from the center of the continent without delay."

Chaos on Increase

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands News Agency, said that sabotage and anti-Nazi demonstrations are on the increase throughout the Netherlands, and that resistance has reached a point where the Nazi-controlled newspaper Nieuwsblad van het Noorden has had to appeal against the spreading of the slogan: "The more chaos the better."

Among incidents mentioned by the news service were these:

A 9 p. m. curfew has been imposed on the town of Hoensbroeck in reprisal for thefts from the German armed forces.

Inhabitants of the town of Enschede have been fined 50,000 guilders for sabotage.

A group of 50 W. A. men—storm troopers of the Netherlands Nazi party—were stoned by air-raid wardens from a roof as they paraded through the village of Wouw, and the Mayor and clergymen looked on while police refused to interfere.

Special bicycle-mounted park guards have been called to duty to assist police in Utrecht as a result of rowdyism, robbery, and vandalism.

The Rotterdam public prosecutor announced during a trial the inability of the authorities to cope with the wave of "outrageous offenses" and demanded heavy penalties to meet the unsafe situation.

Brazil Orders Ships From Certain Zones

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Brazilian Merchant Marine Commission has prohibited Brazilian ships from entering certain specified zones and warned them against going into others.

It is the first official general ban, although ships previously had to consult the Commission before entering danger zones.

The Government's prohibited zones are: the whole coast of Europe except between Vigo, Spain, and the mouth of the Guadiana River (thus leaving the whole coast of Brazil's mother country, Portugal, and a small part of the Spanish Atlantic Coast open to Brazilian ships); the coast of West Africa north from Luanda, Angola; the East African coast north of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, the South Atlantic Coast below Bahia Blanca, Argentina, and the whole Pacific Ocean.

'City Slicker' Dazes Woodsmen; Completes Wilderness Canoe Trip

ELY, Minn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Hardened woodsmen-guides doffed their hats today to a "drug store cowboy" vacationist for doing something they wouldn't think of attempting—a 10-week, 500-mile solo canoe trip in the Canadian border wilderness.

Star of this adventure is Richard Koehler, Assistant Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 845 in Chicago, whose only qualifications were a city course in map reading, compass reckoning and cooking, plus a desire to go places.

Mr. Koehler, his hair and whiskers long and matted, described his experience yesterday when he landed here after having last been heard from when he shoved off July 8.

He saw very few persons during the two and one half months; just an occasional canoeist or customs or Forestry Patrol agent. During one stretch of 17 days he said he saw none.

Mr. Koehler's feat, without any training in handling a canoe or traversing the island-studded border lakes, intrigued the old timers. He did have professional help at the regular outfitting agency here on supplies and said he fared well on fish, pancakes, bacon, navy beans, canned goods, bread and chocolate.

"What's the use of going with someone and arguing about where to go next?" queried Mr. Koehler. "Maybe I didn't know enough to be afraid." He said he made the trip to satisfy an ambition of eight years' standing since he had his first canoe ride. Mr. Koehler lives at the Irving Park Young Men's Christian Association.

President Greets Boy King

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message to Prince Aditya Dibabha, President of the Council of Regency of Thailand (Siam) congratulating the boy King Amanda Mahidol on his 16th birthday.

Black Sea Ports in Line Of Nazi Drive

Continued from Page 1

trol of the Dardenelles have been interjected into the picture, as it is said that the Germans have evolved the scheme of having officially neutral but actually Nazi controlled Bulgaria ask permission from Turkey for the passage of its "navy" through the Dardanelles.

Bulgaria has no navy of moment, but the plan contemplates Italian men-of-war being transferred to the Bulgarian flag. Such a conveyance if really carried out would of course, be merely nominal, and in view of the incompetence heretofore exhibited by the Italian Navy, any ships reaching Bulgarian ports would immediately be taken over and manned by Germans.

However, the Turks are reported to have done nothing more than take the request under advisement. As a matter of fact, this item of news smacks of dust in the eye, because if the Nazis succeed in encircling the Crimea, they can proceed to dispose of Russia's Black Sea Fleet at leisure.

Few Natural Harbors

As previously noted, the Black Sea is singularly lacking in natural harbors. Practically every port except Sevastopol is an artificial harbor protected by breakwaters. Batum, Novorossissk, and Odessa in Russia; Constanza in Rumania, and Varna in Bulgaria are all ports of this type.

Along the entire Anatolian coast there is not an anchorage where a vessel of any size can be safe from gales, especially during the winter when severe storms frequently rage the entire length of this inland sea.

In fact the name Black Sea does not come from the water being black which it is not, but was the appellation given by the ancients to a body of water which by reason of its bad weather only too frequently presented a bleak and dreary appearance.

With the Crimea cut off, Russia has no port east of Sevastopol available for its fleet. Batum's harbor, except behind the mole where oil-tankers are loaded, is exposed to winds from northwest to east, and the port possesses no repair facilities of any consequence. The harbor at Novorossissk has only a limited berthing space behind the breakwaters, and facilities for making heavy repairs are lacking.

Ships Without a Base

Once established in proximity to Sevastopol, Nazi airplanes can render its harbor untenable for Russian ships, and destroy the port facilities. If the ships themselves manage to escape unscathed, they will have no place to go, and ships without a base soon become impotent.

It will be impossible for the British to make naval assistance available to the Russians in the Black Sea. Even should Turkey be prevailed upon to permit passage through the Dardanelles, the Aegean, infested as it is with Axis air bases, is now a forbidden area to British ships, except for hit and run affairs.

Nevertheless, Germany's aspirations to oil from the Caucasus will probably prove to be more a matter of optimistic desire than a reality, because long before any Nazi can set his foot in the vicinity of the oil wells, the Russians are likely to put them and the pipe lines so thoroughly out of commission that a long time will elapse before oil will again begin to move westward.

But control of the Black Sea will enable the Germans to further any project they may be entertaining for an advance into Iran with the manifold repercussions thereby involved which are inimical to Allied success.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

No Labor Lost

CAMP HAAN, Calif. (AP)—What, the instructor asked rookie George Koch of the 78th Coast Artillery, is the first step in cleaning a rifle?

"Look at the serial number and make sure it's your own gun," was the prompt reply.

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U. S.-British Aid to China Adds to Pressure on Japan

Continued from Page 1

Soviet Russia nor the British and Dutch East Indies.

Meanwhile, the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking has received assurances from Washington that Anglo-American determination to aid Chinese resistance has not slackened and that American policy in regard to China has not changed. These assurances are said to have been received at their face value in Chungking, although it is recognized that any American-Japanese reconciliation, however, slight, might have an adverse effect on Chinese morale.

The Japanese Government, particularly in the person of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, is described here as equally anxious to gain time in view of the strong showing of the Russian Army and the uncertainty of Russo-German hostilities.

Washington is believed to be doing everything in its power not to ruffle Far Eastern waters in an attempt to strengthen the hand of the Premier, who must sail close to the wind because of public opinion and the fanaticism of Japan's military clique. The recent assumption of control over the Army by Emperor Hirohito is viewed as strengthening the position of civilian moderates in the Government.

Under Heavy Pressure

On the other hand, the pressure of events upon Japan is believed to be increasing proportionately to the length of time in which the Anglo-American-Netherlands East Indies embargo remains in effect. It is held that Japan must either turn to new aggression to relieve economic difficulties at home or agree to American terms in return for a partial lifting of the embargo.

Evidence of deepening economic crisis in Japan is seen in today's reports from Tokyo that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will forbid the manufacture of 150 steel products because of a steel shortage.

In its lastest analysis of Japan's internal condition, Contemporary China, a biweekly digest published at Rockefeller Center by the Trans-Pacific News Service, reports that such major Japanese industries as steel, cotton and silk have been disastrously hit by America's refusal to sell to or buy from Japan.

Contemporary China predicts that the Japanese silk industry will be two-thirds ruined by next spring and that Japan's huge cotton spinning industry will be even worse off by then—operating at but 25 per cent of capacity. Oil and steel stocks are said to be wasting away rapidly with no replacement.

Air Fleet "Obsolete"

"Since the stocks of imported scrap and imported ore are rapidly being exhausted, and if the United States does not send another pound of scrap to Japan, and British Malaya and the Philippines not another pound of ore, the Japanese production of iron and steel in the coming year will be decreased by at least one half," the publication declared.

Additional information, unfavorable to Japan, appears in the current issue of the American Aeronautical Magazine, Aviation, in which Lucien Zacharoff, associate editor of Aircraft Publications, describes the Japanese air fleet as obsolete and inefficient.

Placing the number of Japanese warplanes, including noncombat trainers, at not over 5,000 at the very most, Mr. Zacharoff says that they are entirely of foreign design and that Japan has never produced a Japanese plane of its own type. These foreign models are described as badly outmoded in a world in which military aviation is advancing like a prairie fire.

The same is true of Japanese engines, Mr. Zacharoff says, with the best Japanese engine being but half as powerful as its prototypes in Germany, the United States, and Great Britain; Japan is also believed to be short of trained pilots, while those that do fly are admitted by Tokyo to have the highest accident rate in the world.

Dodds Asks Aid to Axis Foes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22—Only an "innocent" person can believe that the outcome of totalitarian aggression can be decided by peaceful persuasion, in the opinion of Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University. The "raw fact" is that a hostile way of life threatens democracy and is "backed by immoral physical force of unprecedented proportions," he declared in an address before 1,500 undergraduates, parents and faculty members at the official opening of another year of Princeton University here yesterday.

"High ideals can be corrupted and destroyed by force if force is permitted to destroy the men and the institutions which embody these ideals," he declared. "That America by geographical position is immune from aggression by force is a terrible misconception."

"For two years, citizens have aired all sorts of views on various aspects of the present situation," he continued. "When all of it is sifted, one central fact remains—the civilization expressed by our American way of life has been arrogantly challenged by a hostile democracy.

"If the struggle were merely a matter of competition between two ideological views of life, to be settled in free discussion on the merits, we Americans might relax, secure in the justice of our case and the ultimate triumph of reason. But he is indeed an innocent person who believes that the outcome will be decided by peaceful persuasion."

Dr. Dodds declared that world movements would not permit America to retire to a hilltop to live a life in some quiet, ideological retreat. He called for an abandonment of "policy of drift and the psychology of passive defense" and urged that the Nation marshal the full strength of its power against the Axis in such ways and with such resources as are most likely to assist in a prompt and unequivocal victory for those Nations now at war with her."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1., England

Nazi Advance Warns Britain Speed Is Key to Saving Russia

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—As this week's entire output of British-made tanks begins to roll toward Russia, the British are reviewing their own war plans in the light of a gravely deteriorated military situation developing after Soviet evacuation of Kiev.

These plans are based on the paramount importance of supplying the Russians with immediate material as well as fighting aid in order that the Russians may hold out long enough for further British aid to become effective.

This is a familiar situation with the British now. But this time it is felt that if aid is late there may not be another chance for failure.

Russia's fighting strength is an enormous asset to the Allies. But if the Nazis succeed in overcoming Russian resistance, Russia's natural resources are likely to be an almost equally enormous asset to Germany. For the Germans are acknowledged to be master hands at exploitation and notwithstanding the Soviet scorched-earth policy there can be no doubt they propose to make profitable use of Russian territory, bigger than Greater Germany, which is already in Nazi hands.

All territory now occupied by Nazi armies Russia has to write off until its role becomes that of an attacker holding sustained initiative. But for the Germans it is only an advanced concentration base from which to assail other industrial centers, military strongholds and retreating Soviet armies.

Cohesion Maintained

So far, Russia's acting commanders, Marshals Clement Voroshiloff, Semyon Timoshenko, and Semyon Budenny have preserved cohesion among their armies while fighting desperately on attack, and counterattacking hard wherever an opportunity has occurred. No purpose is served, however, in concealing the fact that the Soviet is being thrust remorselessly into an increasingly disadvantageous position. Already it has lost Krivoi Rog, the largest iron ore field in the whole Soviet Union; the steel, aluminum, and engineering industries of the Ukraine have been severely handicapped, and half of the Russian armament manufacturing capacity has been put out of action.

This is only the beginning of an increasingly serious story, for threats are mounting in the direction of Kharkov—which, like Moscow and Leningrad, is a chief center for making precision equipment, radio apparatus, and oil engines — the thrust of Nazi columns to the Shores of the Sea of Azov to cut off the Crimean Peninsula jutting out into the Black Sea is no less serious. Rich prizes of many kinds now are not far distant from the Nazis' grasp. But, provided the Russians are not cut off from their own centers of supply and from points of entry for overseas supplies, the Germans should have to fight very hard to get hold of them.

The most obvious point of entry for outside aid is the gateway held by British and Russian troops in Iran. And it is to this that Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, alluded in his appeal to British workers in tank factories when he said: "We have with you one common front. Send immediately your tank reinforcements to that section of the front which at present in bearing the brunt of the fight. Send speedily and as many as possible."

Tank Output Grows

This appeal comes fortunately at a time when Britain's tank manufacture is starting to show the results of an expedited gearing up of all war industry here that was signalized by the recent appointment of 12 Ministry of Supply Controllers—one for each of the civil defense regions into which the country was divided.

Their chief is Spencer Summers, Director General appointed to tighten the Supply Ministry's organization and to insure that all resources are harnessed for the production drive in big way.

For a worthwhile flow of tanks and other supplies to be maintained through Iran it is obvious that the British have some hard work to do there in improving communications generally, building roads, amplifying railway and other transport facilities, establishing air fields, building strong defensive positions in depth, and making ready to insure by force of arms that aid actually reachs the hard-pressed Russians.

It is believed that it will take several weeks before British and American aid at present being pushed through factories can reach the Russians through Iran.

Steuben Society Under Attack By 'Freedom' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The Fight for Freedom Committee today called on the Steuben Society to "repudiate Hitlerism" and to dissociate itself from the defense of "Lindbergh's anti-Semitism" voiced by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who spoke before the annual dinner of the society, an organization of German-Americans, at the Biltmore Hotel here Saturday night.

The Fight for Freedom group charged that the Steuben Society was the only important German organization outside the Reich which had not repudiated Hitlerism. It characterized Senator Nye as "the virtual head of the 'fifth column' in Congress."

Senator Nye, in his address before the society's dinner, declared that unity in the United States could never be effected on the issue of "hunting and building a war for America."

As 1,000 members of the society applauded Senator Nye's address, the hotel was picketed by representatives of the Fight for Freedom Committee, the American Youth Congress, and several other organizations in protest against the Senator's isolationist stand. A heavy police guard was on duty inside and outside the hotel but no disorders were reported.

Several interventionist groups called upon Theodore Hoffman, Jr., President of the Society, to permit a speaker presenting an opposite viewpoint to be heard at the dinner, but the request was declined.

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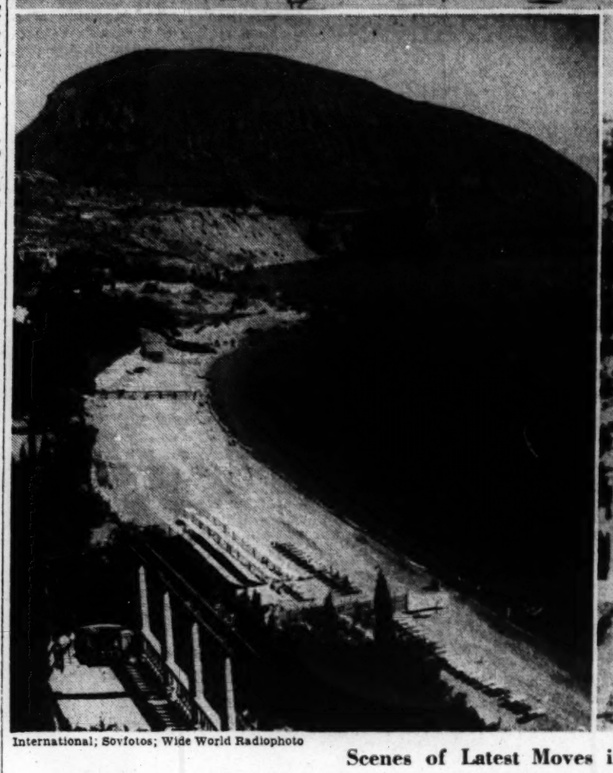
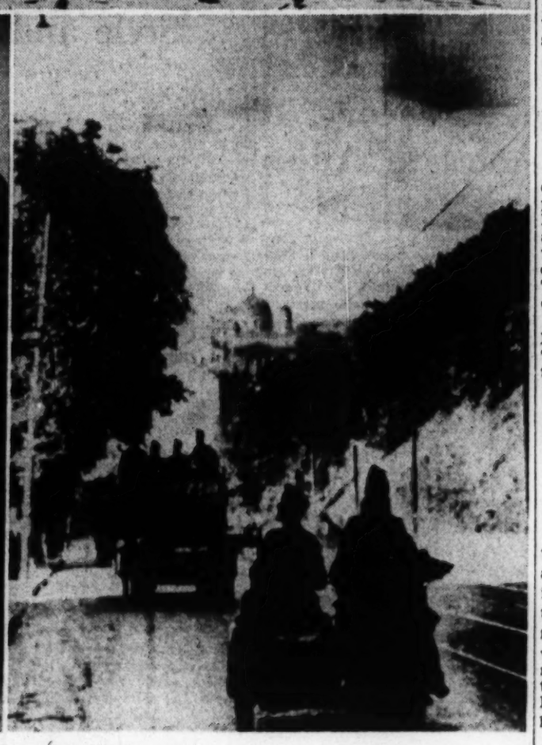




International; Sovfotos; Wide World Radiophoto

Scenes of Latest Moves in Battle Strategy

Top—Glimpse of Sevastopol, famous Russian Black Sea naval base, which has now become isolated as the Germans have cut off communications with the Crimea. Lower left—Ayu-Dag, typical Black Sea beach resort in the Crimea, now threatened by the Germans. Lower right—Radio photograph of German troops entering Kiev, encircled by the Germans in latest attacks.

Italians to Ration Shoes and Clothing; Jewelry Watched

ROME, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Government forbade travelers to take valuable jewelry out of Italy without special permission and announced that rationing of shoes and clothing would begin Oct. 1 for the first time since the war began.

The jewelry announcement indicated authorization would be given for the taking out of only that amount of jewelry considered in keeping with the financial status of the individual traveler and that shown to have been brought into Italy by him before the regulation became effective.

A previous decree prohibited the sale and purchase of precious metals, stones and jewelry.

Various foodstuffs have been rationed in Italy, but the issuance of cards for obtaining shoes and clothing was news.

The new regulations followed shortly after Premier Mussolini's annual meeting with his provincial prefects, at which the Rome Radio said he concentrated his attention on the problem of subsidies to families of men under arms, conditions among the working classes, the food situation and various provincial questions.

He also allocated immediate funds for the financing of public works of "urgent" social interests, the radio said.

Hurricane Drives War Planes Inland

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22 (AP)—A tropical hurricane roared north-northwestward in the Gulf of Mexico today, reversing its earlier direction and forcing hundreds of Louisiana coastal dwellers to higher ground to escape great tides riding before the storm.

The hurricane sent hundreds of military airplanes massed in South Louisiana for the war maneuvers winging to inland fields for shelter, and the Coast Guard and relief agencies co-operated in bringing trappers, fishermen, oil workers and others to safe areas. With winds of hurricane force near its center, the storm sent gales over a wide area in the Northern Gulf, and winds were expected to reach gale force today from St. Marks, Fla., to the West Louisiana coast. Storm warnings were displayed from St. Marks to Sabine, Texas.

Meanwhile the Weather Bureau at Jacksonville, Fla., in a 3:30 a. m. advisory, said a storm in the Atlantic approximately 300 miles south-southeastward of Cape Hatteras was moving west-northwestward, attended by strong winds and gales near the center and over a wide area north and west of the center. Northeast storm warnings were displayed from Atlantic City, N. J., to Charleston, S. C., and caution was advised against high tide along the North Carolina coast.

Italy Claims Sinking Three British Ships at Gibraltar

ROME, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed today that unidentified units of its Navy (presumably torpedo boats) entered Gibraltar Bay and the inner harbor of the British fortress rock, where they sank three merchant ships and damaged a fourth.

The foray was recounted simply in this brief communiqué:

"Assault units of the Italian marine entered the Bay and Inner Port of Gibraltar Port, sank one tanker of 10,000 tons, another of 600 tons, and one steamer of 6,000 tons, loaded with munitions, and seriously hit a steamer of 12,000 tons loaded with war material.

"This steamer hit against rocks, where it was stranded, and therefore can be considered lost."

[Gibraltar's harbor enclosed by moles, nets and minefields and protected by guns high on the Rock, long has been regarded as secure against torpedo boat attacks.

Apart from a torpedo attack on Gibraltar shipping last year, it was the first naval assault since French and Spanish vessels shelled the Mediterranean gateway fortress in the winter of 1782-83. The Rock, however, has been under sporadic and apparently ineffective air attacks.]

Nazis Claim 16 Ships

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Berlin claims today said German submarines and long-range bombers had sunk or damaged 16 merchant ships and tankers in attacks on two convoys and separate ships in the Atlantic.

A special communiqué from the headquarters of Adolf Hitler said U-boats had sunk 13 ships out of the convoys and damaged another ship by a torpedo hit. It did not specify when the attacks occurred.

Authorized sources said the 6,200-ton British tanker Sitala was sunk by bombers yesterday 1,000 miles west of the French Coast and another merchant ship of about 1,500 tons was reported bombed and severely damaged off the Danish-owned Faroes Islands north of Scotland.

The Germans said yesterday that mass submarine operations which were credited on Sept. 13 with destroying 31 vessels in a Single British convoy took place in "Icelandic waters."

New Zealanders Printed Own Paper in Crete Blitz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Copies of the Crete News, claimed to be the most remarkable publication of the present war, recently reaching here, give New Zealanders an "inside" story of what was done by their countrymen in the attempt to hold the Greek island against the airborne Nazi thrust.

The Crete News — "price two drachmas—Free to the Troops"—is evidence of the New Zealanders' passion for news and which makes this country the most heavily newspapered in the world. The journal was published by New Zealand troops during the campaign at Crete.

The publication address of the Crete News was "Fernleaf House"—the fern leaf is the New Zealand emblem—the staff consisted of five soldier newsmen, the circulation is unknown, but apparently there were only four numbers before the Luftwaffe ended its career by bombing the plant.

Shortage of Type

The New Zealanders lacked large type sizes for their newspaper, so they cut the name from wood. They found a shortage of W's in the type battery, so turned M's upside down and made do with that. But like true newsmen, they regretted being confined to "parish pump" news. The May 22 issue, Number 3 in the series, carried the apology that "we print no news from the outside world because all radios were being used yesterday for the battle. Besides, for the present, in the outside world, the Battle of Crete is the news."

The newspaper's editorial board at one time decided that it would "continue publishing through this Blitz as long as the printing press remains undamaged. We cannot guarantee prompt delivery as in earlier times."

The Crete News called itself the first British newspaper to be published in Crete, listed a phone number and promised coverage of all the fighting fronts. "Navy Smashes Sea Landing Attempt," says a banner line on the front page of one issue here.

Praise for Cretans and Greeks

The main news stories carried in this issue concern the Nazi failure to get sizeable reinforcements to their troops on the island by the use of surface craft, and the manner in which Greeks and Cretans, of whose work little was heard during the campaign, were fighting beside British Empire troops.

After one counterattack by Greeks and Cretans upon a Nazi force which had occupied an important position an Australian Brigadier sent his allies the following message: "Greek and Cretans did magnificently, and our chaps are proud to fight beside them."

From the island, says The News, the red glow of the German transports and supply ships, intercepted by the British Navy and fired by shells, was clearly to be seen. No German ships were known to have reached the island at that time.

Indians Learning British Methods In War Factories

LONDON, Sept. 22 (BPS)—Some 50 Indian students are studying modern methods of industrial production in British war factories, at Heaferdshire, it is disclosed here.

After intensive training here the Indians, the second group of 50 to arrive in Britain, will return home as experienced technicians and will become foremen and instructors in Indian factories. This program was devised by British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, who hopes to bring many hundreds of these trainees from India during the course of the next 12 months. These trainees will receive equal pay with British trainees and will work side by side with them on production lines all over the country.

The students — after a six months' training period including work in plane, tank and armament factories—will return home to aid India in solving its own factory problems. After the war, it is expected that these young men will be among the leaders involved in transforming India's ever-increasing industrial facilities from a wartime to a normal basis of operations.

U. S. and Canada Let Soldiers Cross Line

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Unarmed soldiers of the United States may now wear their uniforms while visiting Canada, the War Department reports, and Canadian soldiers, if unarmed, may wear their uniform while in the United States.

The agreement reached with the Canadian Government in no way modifies immigration regulations which forbid the actual movement of troops from one country through the territory of another, the Department said. Visiting soldiers must carry valid military papers such as a leave of absence, soldier's pass or official orders.

Normally, only military attaches and members of military missions of the United States are permitted to appear in uniform in other countries, and others must obtain permission from the U. S. military attache in the country visited.

Magazine Rebukes Cat-Patting Premier

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 22

Cat, monthly publication of the Cats Protective League, chided Prime Minister Churchill today for fondling a cat during the Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt.

Referring to pictures of the Prime Minister patting the cat on the head, Cat said cats abhor head-patting, and added:

"He should have conformed to the etiquette demanded by the occasion, offering his hand and then awaiting a sign of approval before taking liberties."

Bulgaria Is Called Nazi Tool To Hammer Turkey Into Line

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP)—Advices from Sofia said tonight that an unstated number of Communist Deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament had been executed and Legislators of the former Peasant Party interned.

When the reported executions occurred was not stated, but, apparently, they preceded invocation of martial law decrees over the week end.

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP)—Warlike preparations in Axis-aligned Bulgaria were interpreted by some neutral observers today as part of a German plan to force non-belligerent Turkey into making concessions which would aid the Nazi cause in the East.

Such a plan would be the logical sequel to the swift German drive into the Ukraine, which has made it imperative that the Nazis take steps to protect their right flank against the possibility of attack from any quarter, these sources said.

[NBC in New York intercepted today a report by the British Broadcasting Company that King Boris of Bulgaria is en route to a meeting with Adolf Hitler and Nazi war chiefs.]

Dispatches from Ankara indicated that the German eastward push, as well as developments in Bulgaria, were causing keen anxiety among the Turks, and well-informed sources there were quoted as expressing belief that Turkey faced an imminent showdown.

Belief Germany might be using Bulgaria as a lever against Turkey was intensified by the fact that advices from Sofia failed to give specific reasons for the adoption of measures which virtually put the country under martial law during the week end.

Some circles suggested the measures might have been taken in anticipation of trouble with Russia, but the Bulgarian Government has denied strongly having any aggressive intentions against the Soviet.

Well-informed sources in Ankara said German leaders apparently were divided in their viewpoints regarding Turkey.

One group, it was said, held that Turkey never would participate in or permit any aggressive action against Europe across her territory, and for that reason the German flank was secure.

Another group, however, was said to feel that no chances should be taken and that the German armies could not continue their drive toward the rich oil fields of the Caucasus leaving 2,000,000 Turkish soldiers uncommitted on their flank.

Those holding this opinion were reported in favor of pressing demands that Turkey permit German forces to establish themselves along Turkey's Black Sea coast.

Tension in the Balkans caused by the uncertain situation was increased overnight by a report that the 4,000-ton Bulgarian merchant ship Rodina was sunk by an unexplained explosion in the Black Sea while en route to Istanbul.

A German trade mission, meanwhile, arrived in Sofia to initiate talks with a Bulgarian committee. King Boris returned to the Bulgarian capital at the same time after inspecting fall maneuvers of Bulgarian troops, which include the largest class called to the colors in the country's history.

Battle of Production Called Main Step to Defeat of Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — The present war will be won by the undefeatable determination of the American people to win. But back of this they must know what they are fighting for and what it takes to win. They must know that this is not a money war, nor even a matter altogether of a large Army, Navy and Air Force, but that it is primarily a "Battle of Production."

This was the keynote of a meeting held here recently by the Seattle League of Women Voters affiliated with the National League of Women Voters by whom the "Battle of Production" campaign was launched from their Washington, D. C., headquarters last May.

The National League was organized at the close of the World War. It has now come of age as described by the Washington State President, Mrs. W. Frederick Davidson, and is coming forward in the present crisis with the needed program of first presenting to the public a clear explanation of the complicated defense machine and then showing production to be the big essential in each activity of the whole program.

Success in Production

"This campaign," it is explained in a bulletin," is not a study program, is not a legislative program, is not a long time program. It is a project to make publicity to promote the United States program of defense at home and abroad. It is an effort to turn public attention away from 'What shall we do if the production program fails?' and fix it upon making the production program succeed."

The recent meeting held here accomplished the general purpose in a complete program picture of civilian defense agencies, their respective functions, and their relation to Government agencies.

Each representative of defense agencies emphasized the prime need of awareness of the basic need of production to win the present war. George Yantis of this State, member of the National Resources Planning Board said "Seventy million Germans have been able to stand Europe on its head. They are neither gods nor supermen. How have they done it. The answer is that they had an eight-year start in production of weapons of war. If they are to be stopped some one has got to out-produce them and this Country is the only one that has the resources and man power to do the job.If we are to do it we must give our utmost to the business of production for defense."

First Essential to Victory

Wellington Rupp, Chairman of the local civilian Emergency Defense Commission declared that the work of his committee in preparing for defense against the threat of bombing and air raids, would never become necessary if the "Battle of Production" first proved successful. "We must never let our boys down," he continued "by failure to provide them with defense material or by supplying them with poor tools."

Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, local representative of the National Volunteer Participation Committee said the "Civilian defense will be as small or as big as the people's participation in it. In order to have that co-operation there must be a high and unified national morale and the public must know what we are fighting for and why we need to protect it. There must be an elimination of sore spots until people feel that they have a way of life worth fighting to protect."

W. Walter Williams, Chairman of the Washington State Defense Council warned against this Nation burying its head in the sand. He too spoke of Germany's running start in production and the need of this Nation building up its industrial strength.

"Britain," he said "cannot win this war alone. The United States cannot be prosperous by itself. We had our chance at the close of the World War to take the leadership. We might not have been in the predicament we are in today if we had realized our responsibility then. Today we must back this 'Battle of Production' without stint, and with a willingness to do it with an outpouring of treasure and blood if need be. For this work we must call in men of understanding, and virtue and tolerance so as to build a world that won't go to pieces every 25 years."

Texas House Tells 'Lindy' to Stay Away

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 20 (AP)—A resolution advising Charles A. Lindbergh that any purpose he has in opposing President Roosevelt's policies will not be served by visiting Texas was passed Sept. 18 by the Texas House of Representatives. Mr. Lindbergh was reported to be planning a series of speeches in Texas.

"Lindbergh ought to be shipped back to Germany to live with his own people," shouted Representative Tom W. Deen, Floydada farmer, in one of the speeches preceding passage of the resolution

"I think it is time this House should say to Charles A. Lindbergh that we do not appreciate his presence here," said Representative Roger Q. Evans, a World War veteran, of Denison.

Representative J. K. Hileman of Atlanta, a teacher, said he disagreed with isolationist declarations of Mr. Lindbergh but "I'll die to defend his right to say what he wants to say."

Lindbergh on Grill

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20 (AP)—A Senate investigation of the activities of Charles A. Lindbergh, outspoken foe of the Administration's foreign policy, was advocated Sept. 18 by the Grand Domain of New Jersey, Knights of Pythias, in a resolution adopted by 200 delegates at its annual convention. The resolution provided that "punishment (of Lindbergh) be meted out as the Senate may deem fit."

Oregon Lumber Area Again Very Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore. — This once busy lumbering county in the center of Oregon's Willamette Valley is once again entering the records as a heavy lumber producer. After years of inactivity, due first to the effect of the depression years, followed by several years of labor strife in the lumber industry, mills located in and around the city are humming again.

Figures compiled recently indicate that enough logs, containing sufficient lumber to construct 200 five-room houses, are being hauled from Benton County daily. Each day more than 70 huge trucks make an average of three trips into the wooded hills of the County to bring out what becomes more than 1,000,000 board feet of finished lumber rolling from the saws of numerous little mills.

Throughout the County are many small mills which, prior to the past few months, had stood idle for several years. Today they are operating busy, 8-hour schedules, and some of them are operating 16 and 24-hour schedules.

Japan Plays for Time: Is Russia Next on List?

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

The struggle in Tokyo toward a more "realistic" approach to Far Eastern problems has its disconcerting aspects. Japan once more displays a sudden attitude of quasi-hostility toward Russia, following a phase of calm produced by the effort to re-establish normal relations with the United States.

Those in Tokyo who had stirred up gusts of wild rumor in the Japanese press over the issue of whether Japan could let American ships take war munitions to Vladivostok, Russia, were compelled to retreat for the time being because of the obviously realistic necessity for avoiding war with the United States.

Now, seizing upon the perennial Soviet menace, they are setting up a clamor in the opposite direction. Withdrawal of more than 50 members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo is clear intimation that there may be more to this than a passing flurry.

"Realism" always can be argued on behalf of a Japanese policy which has as its ultimate object the capitalizing of another nation's weakness. Of course such an approach is not made frankly, but time after time it has been conducted behind pretexts.

Deluded as large sections of the Nipponese public may be, they understand certain actualities very well. They know that it will not pay to fight America at a time when American strength can be brought to bear in the Pacific. They know also that Russia is in a desperate position which Japan might be able to exploit.

So the technique of playing for time with the United States, but exhibiting great sternness toward Russia, has a ready-made publicity appeal at home. The only question is whether an opportune moment has arrived to strike at Russia.

Ready for Action

It is unlikely that Tokyo authorities feel the time is ripe, but they want to keep a way open for quick action if the hoped-for moment arrives. Thus, it is logical that they should keep up a stream of complaint against the alleged presence of floating mines in neighboring waters, and other offenses—real or imagined—against Japan's national safety or the safety of individual Japanese.

To the Japanese public, this sort of strategy always looks well. The interest of Dai Nippon is being cared for, it is felt. Russia is always a sound target for almost any sort of accusation. A war with Russia would be popular at any moment when it seemed reasonable to believe that disastrous consequences for Japan would not ensue.

It seems likely that war news from the German-Russian fronts is coming to Tokyo mostly from German communiqués, so far as the Japanese press is concerned. But Japanese military men are scanning dispatches from every source with the slightest claim to reliability. If Japan goes into conflict with Russia, or anybody else, it will be not to satisfy obligations to Germany but because Tokyo is convinced that this course will—at the moment chosen—satisfy its own interest.

Meanwhile, in Chungking, the tide of feeling toward the Russians and the Germans has taken a strong set once more in favor of the Russians. On Sept. 16 the last Germans connected to the Eurasia Aviation Corporation—one third owned by Lufthansa, two thirds by the Chinese Government—departed for Indo-China.

This group comprised five men. An earlier group of five Germans slipped away quietly on Aug. 2. From now on, Eurasia's German tri-motor commercial planes will be handled in all respects—including the piloting—by Chinese.

Experienced Pilots

Chinese pilots have flown the Chungking-Hong Kong run since the start of the European war which, of course, excluded German pilots from the Crown Colony. Now the Chinese will operate the entire network stretching over many thousands of miles of free China.

It is probable that there will be an increasing tendency for Eurasia to work in harmony with the China National Aviation Corporation, some of whose routes, such as Chungking - Honk King, it duplicates. C. N. A. C. uses American pilots and is 55 per cent Chinese-owned with Pan American Airways holding the minority interest.

Diminution of German influence, indicated by the case of Eurasia, continues a trend which has been under way since Hitler rather reluctantly ordered China's German military advisers out of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters. He did this some months after the start of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Correspondingly, there is an obvious increase in China of the prestige and influence of the Russians. In spite of Russia's plight, military supplies have continued to reach China from Russia by various routes including not only the long cross-country Mongolia trek but also the Sino-British Burma Road.

In return, the Chinese are speeding delivery of commodities from free areas. Motor trucks are being loaded with articles for export to Russia under a barter agreement. These include 18,000 piculs, or about 1,200 tons of wool and camel hair; 1,000 piculs of raw silk; 2,000 piculs of pig bristles, and 60,000 sheepskins. Further shipments are scheduled to follow in rapid succession.

It is not improbable that the Chinese have promised aid in materials and also in men if Russia becomes involved in northern warfare with Japan.

Improved Relations

Relations between the Chinese Communists and the National Government have been improved by the tendency for Russian and Japanese relations to worsen. It is to be noted that at all times Moscow has insisted on sending supplies to Chungking, not to the Chinese Communists direct, thereby maintaining as good terms as possible between the two Governments with a long-range eye on potential international developments.

Weather may be the greatest deterrent to any outbreak of war between Japan and Russia before spring, even though Russian resistance to Germany may undergo a sudden weakening which, on the face of it, would justify a Japanese attack. Siberian winters are terrific.

Despite Japanese toughening under North Manchuria conditions, it seems unlikely that the Japanese could venture into a position of attack before winter against the strong naval forces at Vladivostok. These include five submarine flotillas. Russian troops behind Vladivostok are reported as not less than 40 divisions in the neighborhood of Japan's long-plotted western frontier, the Lake Baikal region.

Winter conditions would be little or no deterrent in the way of Soviet bombing of Osaka, Yokohama, and Tokyo from Vladivostok, and Japan always has quailed at the thought of that kind of attack.

Finally, as has been indicated, no realistic Japanese estimate can envisage war with the United States at this time. The statement may be extended to include the fact that no realistic Japanese estimate of war with Russia can leave the United States out of consideration. It is true that there has been a recent lessening of tension between Washington and Tokyo, but that was because Japan was willing to "sing small," despite the smart of American economic sanctions.

The Japanese cannot be sure that if they get into war with Russia, this will not somehow involve war with America. No direct line toward that end exists, yet the possibility is haunting.

Paper Hopeful

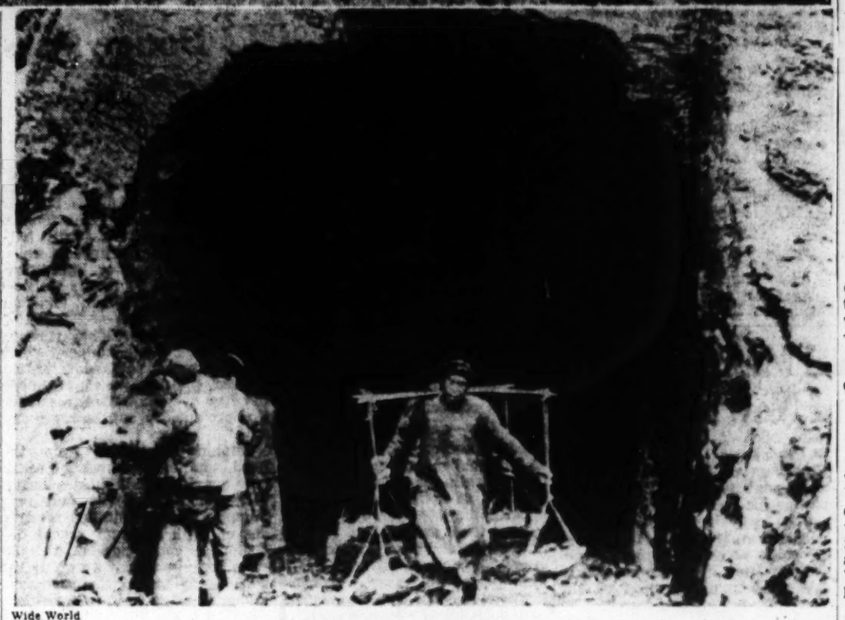
TOKYO, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Japan Chronicle of Kobe, an English-language publication under Foreign Office control, said today there was reason to hope that "even at this late hour a satisfactory agreement may be reached" between Japan and the United States as a result of conversations in Washington.

The paper declared that any attempts to reach an agreement should be based on recognition of the fact that the United States, Great Britain and Japan are rivals in the Pacific.

If Britain and America are determined on hegemony in the Western Pacific then this rivalry would mean relentless antagonism, the Chronicle said.

"But it so happens," it added, "that both the United States and Britain have for some time declared they do not desire hegemony but only seek to protect Far Eastern interests."

Chinese Find Safety in the Good Earth



Wide World

Chungking Builds Air-Raid Shelters

Upper: Symbolizing calm defiance to Japanese bombers, these washlines are stretched in front of air-raid shelters that scar the face of this hillside in Northwest China. Huge retaining walls shield entrances from flying bomb splinters and flying debris. Lower: By painstaking, back-breaking labor, the Chinese tunnel into the side of a hill to provide an air-raid shelter for Chungking citizens during Japanese raids.

'Mukden Incident' Started World on the Road to War

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Sept. 18 was the tenth anniversary of what the Japanese call the Muken Incident, which opened their conquest of Manchuria and constituted the first major blow struck by a great power at the world order established after the conflict of 1914-18.

It set in train a sequence of events that crushed liberal rule in Japan, destroyed the fabric of Pacific area stability woven at Washington ten years before, led to destruction of the League of Nations, showed the way to Mussolini in Ethiopia and to Hitler in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and finally brought nearly all the world to war.

The significance of the Mukden incident was that it marked the seizure of power in Japan by the military. It may be that after these ten years the wheel of history has finished a cycle—there are indications from Tokyo that the era of military domination may be nearing an end. At any rate, civilian leaders, appalled by the pass to which a decade of military adventure has brought their country, are striving to regain the reins.

10 Years of Conquest

These ten years have brought Japan conquests rivaling those of Adolf Hitler.

An Empire of 90,000,000 in 1931, Nippon now exercises some degree of control over the lives of some 250,000,000 persons, an eighth of the world's population. Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Northern and Central China, parts of Southern China and French Indo-China have been overrun. The arms of Japan have carried its rule from the Arctic circle nearly to the equator and westward to the mountain ramparts of Western China.

But this has been achieved at a terrific cost in enmity. China, unconquered, fights on. A powerful Russian army is poised on Japan's northern flank. The Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines are being armed against it. Britain has concentrated a mighty air force and strong land and naval forces in the Orient.

Most frightening of all to the Japanese is the pace at which the United States is arming and producing arms for its friends and Japan's enemies, its stiffening attitude toward Tokyo's expansionist policies, its declared determination to give all possible aid to China and Russia and to keep the sea lanes open for delivery of such aid despite all opposition. Japan cries out that it is being encircled.

Therefore, the Tokyo Government of Prince Fumimaro Konoye is trying to come to terms with Washington and apparently trying to find a way to regain its freedom of choice between the two groups of powers contending for world mastery. Japan seems doubtful whether it picked the right side when it signed the Berlin treaty of alliance with Germany and Italy last Sept. 27.

To regain such freedom the civilian leaders know they must keep the Army under control. Apparently with this in view, a national defense headquarters under direct command of Emperor Hirohito has been set up in Tokyo to keep a firm grip on all the land and air forces in the home territories of Nippon.

The Mukden Incident

So much has happened since the Mukden Incident that few remember just what it was. The full truth may never be known—Japanese and Chinese accounts are completely at variance; and there were no other witnesses.

The Japanese version is that Japanese infantrymen were conducting night maneuvers along the tracks of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria railway on the outskirts of Mukden. At 10:30 p. m. they heard an explosion on the right of way and hastening to the scene found that a section of rail and two or three sleepers had been blown up. Three Chinese soldiers seen nearby—there was a Chinese Army barracks in the neighborhood—were fired on and killed. For several days a twisted piece of rail and shattered sleepers were on exhibition at Japanese headquarters in Mukden to convince the skeptical.

But the non-Japanese world remained skeptical; few neutral investigators were convinced. The Chinese asserted the whole affair had been manufactured by the Kwantung Army, Japan's garrison in Manchuria.

At any rate the incident touched off what the Japanese admitted was a carefully worked out operations plan for seizing control of the key points of Manchuria. The Kwantung Army, under command of Gen. Shigeru Honjo, without awaiting orders from Tokyo, went into action.

Japanese Army Moves

By dawn Mukden was in Japanese hands, its large Chinese garrison either killed, captured or scattered. Changchun (now Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo) was attacked and quickly captured. Other cities fell. The commander of the Japanese Army in Korea, Gen. Senjuro Hsyashi, also without waiting for orders from Tokyo, had a brigade moving into Manchuria within a few hours of the Mukden blast.

From that beginning, the Japanese Army moved to complete conquest of Manchuria, a land of 34,000,000 inhabitants, in the next 18 months. Tsitsihar fell in November, Harbin the following February, the province of Jehol in March, 1933.

The former boy Emperor of China, Pu Yi, was taken from retirement in Tientsin and eventually made Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo, the puppet Empire set up in what had been Chinese Manchuria.

From Manchuria the Japanese moved into North China, where, on July 7, 1937, again during night maneuvers by the Japanese army, occurred another "incident," at Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping, beginning the war with China which now is in its fifth year.

During these years Japan developed the new technique of conquest—the development of provocation, swift movement to "protect" Japanese subjects or interests, the establishment of puppet regimes—which flowered into the vast program for "establishment of peace and order in East Asia" and the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" which this tenth anniversary finds under anxious review in Tokyo.

Appeal to League

When the Kwantung Army struck at Mukden, China fell back on the machinery of collective security so painfully but frailly built up by the victors of 1918. It appealed to the League of Nations. The League, after 18 months of futile debate and investigation, could do no more than vote censure of Japan, which thereupon withdrew from the whole Geneva scheme of things. This failure was the League's major blow.

The United States, standing apart, also tried in vain to stem the Japanese tide. Washington went on record as refusing to recognize the results of conquest by force. Efforts to present a joint American-British front to Japan failed.

Historians of the future may be able to trace the influence of Japan's success in defying the dominant powers of the early thirties on the later courses of Italy and Germany. At least it showed the dictators, later to be its allies, the ease with which the League of Nations and the scheme of collective security could be ignored.

When General Honjo set his Kwantung Army in motion, Ethiopia still was just one of Mussolini's dreams and Hitler still was more than a year away from power. Nine years later Japan, Germany and Italy, bound together by their common defiance of the Versailles world order and together masters of most of the old world, were to become full fledged allies with a program for setting up a new order for Europe, Africa, and Asia.

The Mukden Incident was as much the culmination of a revolutionary movement in Japan as it was a blow at China and the existing world order. Japan of the 1930's really was a revolutionary state much as were Germany and Italy.

At Mukden the Army was revolting against the most liberal Government in Japan's history, a civilian leadership which for a decade had followed a policy of peaceful co-operation with the Atlantic powers and the League of Nations.

For most of the ten years before Mukden, Japan's Cabinets had been formed by the Minseito Party. They had signed the Washington and London Naval Treaties; accepted the Nine Power Treaty of renunciation respecting China, had withdrawn from Siberia and abandoned Japan's hold on Shantung.

But the Army and Navy both had fought the naval treaties bitterly; the Army especially had struggled against the policy of promoting peaceful trade with China. The Mukden Incident was an outburst of long pent up, embittered forces.

It ended the era of comparatively liberal civilian rule. The Army rode roughshod over the Cabinet's efforts to curb its march through Manchuria.

By December the Minueitoi Government had had enough. It fell and was replaced by a non-party Cabinet in which the fire-eating Gen. Sadao Araki was War Minister and guiding force.

Japan's experiment in modern parliamentary government and international co-operation was at an end. A decade of ever-increasing American-Japanese estrangements began.

Konoye's Note to Roosevelt Because of Economic Stress?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Japan is economically on the down-grade and traveling fast, according to a survey by contemporary China, a reference digest issued fortnightly by Trans-Pacific News Service, Inc., with headquarters in Rockefeller Center here. It holds that if an Anglo-American trade blockade were imposed and made effective for six months, the Japanese would be forced to seek peace with the United States and the British Commonwealth, since even now Nippon's economic system "is undergoing rapid dislocation and disintegration.

"This is why Prince Konoye has sent a personal message to President Roosevelt," the report says.

The survey lists the essential imports and exports Japan must have to prosper. It places oil and gasoline at the top of her imports list, iron and scrap steel second, and cotton third. It gives the ranking place on the exports list to silk.

"On the basis of available facts and figures," the survey report continues, "we come to the following tentative conclusions:

1. At the current rate of consumption, Japan will have exceeded her resources of oil and gasoline by the end of March, next year.

2. At the current rate of consumption, Japan will have used up her stocks of imported iron and steel scrap before the end of December, this year.

3. The silk industry, the most important industry in Japanese domestic economy and foreign trade, will be at least two thirds ruined next spring.

4. The cotton industry, quite as important as the silk industry, will be operating at 25 per cent of normal capacity next spring.

Blockade and Six Months

"If the blockade is maintained effectively for six months or so, the Japanese Empire, we believe, will have to plead for an economic truce with America and Britain and sue for a military armistice with China. Then, and only then, will the A. B. C. powers be in a position to bring about a fundamental settlement of Pacific affairs on the basis of the Atlantic charter."

The survey reports the yearly consumption of oil and gasoline by Japan at 35,000,000 barrels during the present war period, adding that the annual production in Japan is less than 3,000,000 barrels, thus making Japan dependent upon foreign countries for her petroleum supply, "the very life-blood of her war machine."

"From a study of available data," the report continues, "we come to the conclusion that at present Japan does not have more than 20,000,000 barrels of oil and gasoline, which will be completey depleted by next March at the current rate of consumption and which will not last longer than three months if the Japanese Navy engages the British in the south or the Japanese Army attacks the Soviet Army in the north."

Dark Outlook in Silk

The survey calls iron and steel "the bread and butter of the Japanese war machine, without which it cannot carry on. Of the scrap used in steel production, about 60 per cent comes from foreign countries, mainly the United States, and about 40 per cent is domestic, it says. It places American sales of iron and steel scrap to Japan between 1937 and 1940 at more than $6,000,000. Export of steel and scrap iron to Japan was banned by the United States last October. The survey gives Japan sufficient stock on hand for 12 months.

"The silk industry, the backbone of Japanese domestic economy and foreign trade, is facing an ominous future, not only because of the economic blockade, but also on account of the increasing production of nylon," the survey report continues."

Japan Tightens Economic Belt —Casts Eyes on U. S. Accord

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Japan, under economic pressure by the United States and Britain, tightened her belt another notch today with drastic reducions of steel and iron goods production and looked anew to diplomatic discussions in Washington to produce a possible key to accord.

The Ministry of Trade and Industries listed 150 iron and steel articles to be added tomorrow to those already dropped from manufacture to conserve supplies. Safety razor blades, bracelets, ball bearings, bath tubs, and temple bells were on the oddly assorted list.

Newspapers decided to consolidate their circulation systems to conserve material, labor and transport facilities.

The Japanese press reported more than 80 meat dealers had been arrested on health department charges of selling dog meat as beef or pork to sausage markets. The newspapers named some of the best of the foreign style hotels and dining rooms in Tokyo and Yokohama among restaurants which had purchased the meat unknowingly.

The Japan Chronicle of Kobe, English language publication under Foreign Office control, said there was reason to hope that "even at this late hour a satisfactory agreement may be reached" between Japan and the United States.

It added that both parties to discussions of an agreement should recognize that America, Britain, and Japan are rivals in the Pacific.

If Britain and the United States are determined on hegemony in the western Pacific, then this rivalry would mean relentless antagonism, the newspaper said, and added:

"But it so happens that both the United States and Britain have for some time declared they do not desire hegemony but seek only to protect far eastern interests."

Domei News Agency quoted the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri as reporting, however, that British plans for strengthening the encirclement of Japan seemed unchanged. The newspaper was quoted as saying that the British line of defense linking Malaya, Burma, and Hong Kong was nearing completion and that newly established air bases, "packed with United States-made planes," increased the threat to Thailand.

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Nazis Warn Occupied France Army Set to Crush Revolt

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 22 (AP)—A blunt threat to use German guns and troops swiftly and forcefully against any organized attempt at revolution was delivered to Occupied France today.

Word came from authorized Paris sources just after Marshal Philippe Pétain radiocast an appeal yesterday to Frenchmen to halt attacks on Germans to save all conquered France from Nazi reprisals.

The German threat was made public as it was disclosed that a German officer had been among members of the German forces who were killed six days ago in the French capital.

Already 35 have been executed in reprisal shootings before Nazi firing squads. Paris sources said this would "be a mere drop in the bucket" compared to what may be in store unless the outbreaks of sabotage and terrorism cease.

There still are enough German soldiers to keep the peace in Occupied France, these informants said.

In his plea Marshal Pétain told his people the attacks on German Army men "are criminal—they may lead to new troubles."

"They must be attributed to foreign agents," he went on, "because it is not in French tradition to attack soldiers in the dark while they are doing their duty."

"Your Government formally disapproves of them," added the Chief of State.

He said his regime was bending every effort to find the guilty and urged particularly that residents of the occupied area help save French unity by keeping the peace.

The importance attached to his words here was emphasized by rebroadcasts from records within an hour after he spoke.

Later Marshal Pétain, speaking for the first time in French territory coveted by Italy, appealed to the population of Savoy to "close ranks" around him.

Referring to other French areas, the Chief of State told of his solicitude for "departments from which we have been separated."

France, he declared, has taken a licking "which has exceeded the due punishments for our errors."

New Curbs on Jews

AMSTERDAM, Occupied Netherlands, Sept. 22 (AP)—Drastic limits on the movements of Jews in the Netherlands were decreed today by Arthur Seys-Inquart, Reich's Commissioner.

Jews were excluded from public parks and zoos, restaurants, coffee houses, hotels, pensions, sleeping cars and restaurant cars, theaters, cabarets, vaudevilles, cinemas, sports grounds and sporting events, concerts and artistic performances, libraries, and public reading rooms.

Jews might change their residences only with official permission and beginning Oct. 1 they will be barred from public markets, auctions, produce exchanges, and slaughter houses.

Upon special request, a few exceptions may be made. In such cases there must be prominent signs advising the public of the locale's Jewish status.

Fines up to 1,000 florins and imprisonment up to six months were ordered for offenders.

Dakar Reinforced Governor Reports

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 22 (AP)—Pierre Boisson, French Governor of Dakar, told the press today that the West African naval base had been reinforced for "the big role" France's colonies may be summoned to play in the near future.

Recalling the unsuccessful Free French-British attempt to take Dakar in September, 1940, Governor Boisson said France's armed forces were stronger now than then, particularly in equipment.

Offices of HOLC Move to New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Headquarters of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, crowded out of Washington by expanding defense agencies, were formally opened today at 2 Park Avenue.

The new offices, in charge of Charles A. Jones, General Manager, occupy 150,000 square feet on six floors, accommodating about 1,000 employees.

The vast moving job from the capital started last Wednesday and required 38 railroad freight cars in addition to a number of trucks which transported confidential records and files.

Mr. Jones said that of the Agency's 960 employees, only about 50 per cent elected to move to New York, the other resigning to take jobs with other Government agencies in Washington. The vacancies have been filled from civil service lists.

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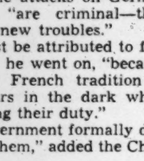

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New Dodge Picture of Beauty

Impressive Sturdiness and Economy

Impressive appearance, roominess and fine decorative treatment are among the outstanding features of the newest Dodge all-fluid drive, four-door sedan in which upholstering and equipment make an unusually well-appointed, comfortable interior. The lines of the body create an ensemble of massive power and graceful beauty emphasized by attractively speed-lined fenders.

N. Y. Company Pays Living Cost Bonus

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 22

The Central New York Power Company announces it will pay 1,200 employees a weekly $2 "cost of living" bonus until living costs become normal.

The company, an affiliate of the Niagara-Hudson System, added a similar bonus of $1.80 to $2 weekly is being paid 3,000 other employees outside the Syracuse area.

New 105-Horsepower Engine Features 1942 Dodge Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 22—Dodge entered its twenty-eighth, new-model season today with a line of cars incorporating an impressive list of operating advantages and economy innovations.

Broadly stated, the new Dodge line's major characteristics are: a new, more beautiful, exterior—completely restyled interiors—a new 105-horsepower engine transmitting its greater power through the Dodge all-fluid drive in a manner combining faster acceleration with new fuel economy—new features promoting riding comfort and safety—and the provision, as standard equipment, of a variety of construction and operating details which in former seasons were regarded as extras.

The entire line offers 11 vehicles: four of these are grouped in a de luxe series, and seven in a custom series. The de luxe series includes: three-passenger coupé, six-passenger club coupé, two-door sedan, four-door sedan. The group of custom models provides: six-passenger club coupé, two door sedan, four-door sedan. The group of custom models provides: six-passenger club coupé, convertible coupé, brougham, four-door sedan, town sedan, seven-passenger sedan, seven-passenger limousine. Wheelbases are 119½ inches for the regular de luxe and custom models, 137½ inches for the two seven-passenger models.

Viewed from the front, the car has a new, square-effect radiator grille of massive design. The gracefully tapered engine hood is top-hinged, opened only through pull buttons located below the instrument panel.

The headlamps are of an improved sealed-beam type, with smaller parking lights set below the main headlamps. The fenders are completely new, with harmoniously flowing lines merging into the body contours. Speed lines are provided by brightly finished moldings accenting front and rear fenders.

There are no visible running boards to become slippery when wet or coated with snow or ice. Instead, the door panels are made to curve over concealed thresholds that provide dry, safe entrance and exit.

Running rearward from the hood, and ending back of sedan rear-quarter windows, are bright body moldings. Front and rear bumpers are of definitely massive design, with adjacent gravel deflectors preventing gravel, dirt and snow from being thrown up by the wheels. Luggage compartments, giving 19 cubic feet of luggage capacity, are absorbed in the streamlined bodies.

The interiors of the heat and sound-insulated bodies of the newest Dodge are showing an attractive method of upholstering and trimming in which the materials are attached with a tailored effect. Upholstering material is either broadcloth or pile fabric, according to purchaser's choice. Exceptions are the town sedan, which is done in two-tone broadcloth—and the convertible coupé, which comes upholstered in the traditional, practical leather.

United States and Mexico Join In Dedication of New Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIDALGO, Texas—High officials of both Mexico and Texas gathered over the week end at points on both sides of the border and joined in one of the most pretentious international highway celebrations since opening of the Pan-American Highway several years ago. This celebration marked completion of the 150-mile road from the Mexican border town of Reynosa to Monterrey, capital of Nuevo Leon State in Mexico.

Opening another motor travel route into the Mexican interior from Southern Texas, the hard-surfaced Reynosa-Monterrey road is reached via a new bridge which spans the Rio Grande here, only a few miles from McAllen, Texas. The dedicatory ceremonies began at McAllen, continued along the way, and were concluded at Monterrey, with Gov. Bonifacio Salinas of Nuevo Leon as one of the hosts. Monterrey is also on the Pan-American Highway, which reaches the border at Laredo, Texas.

While this event was taking place progress was reported on two other road construction projects linking the interior of Mexico with the Texas border. One is the highway being built between Victoria and Matamoras. Victoria is the capital city of the State of Tamaulipas, in which also is situated Matamoras, on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Texas.

Both the Reynosa - Monterrey and the Matamoras-Victoria highways touch the border at points south of Laredo. North of the latter city a road is being built by the Mexican government from Piedras Negras, which is opposite the Texas city of Eagle Pass, to the interior city of Saltillo. Between Saltillo and Monterrey there is already a good road.

The National Confederation of Chambers of Commerce recently announced in Mexico City a project for the construction of a modern highway in Mexico along the border from Matamoras to Nogales, which is across the international frontier from the Arizona town of the same name. Support of the Mexican State governments of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora were to be sought for this project.

Meanwhile the famous Pan-American Highway extension southward from Mexico City toward the Guatemala line was being pushed.

That Mexico's ambitious road building program is being justified in tourist traffic from this country was evidenced in a recent month when motor travel set an all-time high record over the Pan-American route alone. This peak was in July when 5,831 motor vehicles carried approximately 20,500 persons into Mexico via the Laredo-Nuevo Laredo crossing.

Trippe Is Awarded Guggenheim Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The 1941 Daniel Guggenheim Medal has been awarded to Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways System for his "development and successful operation of oceanic air transport," it was announced today. Presentation of the medal will be at a dinner of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences on Jan. 27, 1942.

A pioneer of American transport aviation, Mr. Trippe was founder of the Pan American system which today links the United States with 55 foreign countries and colonies.

The Guggenheim award is made annually to persons who make notable achievements in the advancement of aeronautics.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

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Tasmania

Hobart: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

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Lancashire

Bury: Church Edifice, Irwell Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): Shakespeare Street Methodist Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Staffordshire

West Bromwich: "Plaza," Paradise Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.

Wolverhampton: Wulfrun Hall, Mitre Fold, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.

Surrey

Godalming: Church Building, Ockford Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): The New Cinerama, Victoria Road, S. 1, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.

United States

California

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lakeshore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

San Francisco (Eleventh Church): Irving Theater, Fourteenth Avenue and Irving Street, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 30.

Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Norwich: Universalist Church, Broadway (168), 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3809 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Idaho

Burley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Oak and Fourth, 2 p. m., Sept. 28.

Downers Grove: First Congregational Church, West Curtis Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Elm Place and Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Lake Forest: Bagget Auditorium, Gorton Grammar School, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Rockford: Shrine Temple, 327 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Iowa

Clinton: Washington Junior High School, Second Avenue South and Eight Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Maine

Bangor: Bangor City Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 29.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Sept. 30. Radiocast Shortwave Stations WRUL and WRUW 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles.

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Lynn: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 145 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Grand Rapids: East Grand Rapids High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Iron Mountain: Kingsford High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East, and First Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

Grand Rapids: Village Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Missouri

Kirkwood: Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 Central Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

New Jersey

Summit: Summit High School, Morris Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

New York

Bay Shore: Bay Shore High School, Third Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Chappaqua (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Chappaqua High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

Ithaca: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, 86-17 Thirty-fifth Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue, at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Plattsburgh: Plattsburgh State Normal School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8780 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Ridgewood: Tadmor Masonic Temple, 5903 Summerfield Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Staten Island (Second Church): Staten Theater, New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, South Warren and Adams Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Watertown: South Junior High School, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Ohio

Greenhills: Community Building, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Oregon

Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Pennsylvania

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Texas

Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Janesville: Methodist Church, 70 South Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

La Crosse: State Teachers College, Seventeenth and State Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Sheboygan: Church Edifice, 605 Niagara Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2. Radiocast Station WHBL, 1330 Kilocycles.

Chile Plans New Ship Line; Anti-Axis Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Chile expects to launch a new steamship service between American West Coast ports before the end of the year, using five Danish merchantmen seized by the Chilean Government earlier this year in an anti-Axis move, reported Manuel E. Hubner, newly appointed Consul General of Chile for the western half of the United States.

At a Chamber of Commerce luncheon tendered recently to the first Consul General to locate in this city, Mr. Hubner disclosed his nation's plans for increasing friendship and trade with this country, particularly the West Coast.

In seizing the Danish ships, his Government indicated an interest in democratic solidarity matching that of the United States, he pointed out, claiming that the new use to which the ships will be put ought to increase hemispheric cooperation in opposing Axis plans.

The new line, Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores (steamships), is expected to relieve the shipping limitations caused, he noted, by the scarcity of ships in the face of increasing interdependence of American nations.

While the increased freight and passenger trade, supplementing the American Grace Line, is expected to benefit the entire United States, he outlined, the Pacific ports, particularly Los Angeles as a point of entry, will receive chief benefit. He recalled the days of California's gold rush when Chilean bottoms were a chief source of supply for the new West.

Exports to Chile in 1940 totaled $2,389,334 through this port, it was pointed out by Arch Dunning, Chamber Trade Commissioner for Latin America; all but $250,000 was accounted for by petroleum products. Imports totaled $391,570, all but $35,000 accounted for by chemical fertilizers.

"Definite purposes" of his new office, as listed by Mr. Hubner, include: "Exportation to this region of Chilean agricultural products which can supplement the North American industry, organization of tourist trade with our own ships and a special agreement between the Government of Chile and the 11 Western States which make up my jurisdiction, and a constant and organized diffusion in Western America and in western Chile of the present economical, cultural and political situation of both countries." Also he hopes to interest more American investment to help develop Chile industrially.

Heretofore in the United States Chile has maintained but one consul general, in New York; in adding a second, said Mr. Hubner, who is a widely known author and historian, Chile hopes beyond mere trade benefits "to foster and improve the New World institutions of Washington, Bolivar, San Martin, Lincoln, O'Higgins, Morelos, Sucre and Marti."

New Jersey Rules 'Tips' Not Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20—Gratuities, commonly called "tips," cannot be defined as wages under New Jersey laws, according to a ruling by Justice Harry Heher of the State Supreme Court.

The question came before Justice Heher on appeal by George C. Mathiesen, a waiter employed by the Alexander Hamilton Hotel in Paterson at a wage of $33 a month. There was no written understanding about "tips," but he was allowed to have all he received, amounting to approximately $25 a week.

The Board of Review of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission ruled that "tips" were a part of his remuneration, whereupon appeal was made to the State Supreme Court.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 9; Dec. 14.

New York

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc on Oct. 5 Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Oct. 5, Nov. 2, Dec. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Oct. 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 21.

Threat of General Strike Looms After Ship Seizure

By the Associated Press

Threat of a general strike affecting 25 shipping companies and an estimated 20,000 seamen is the answer of the Seafarer's International Union to the requisitioning of three strike-bound freighters by the United States Maritime Commission.

John Hawk, Secretary of the Union, voiced the threat in a statement announcing that the strike had spread to three more newly arrived ships bringing the total number of strike-bound ships to 19. The Union is seeking special bonuses for voyages into war-imperiled waters.

The freighters Alcoa Banner and Trader sailed for American bases in Bermuda and Trinidad, manned by crews hired by the Maritime Commission at the prevailing wages of $90 a month for seamen and firemen and $100 for oilers—without bonuses.

The third requisitioned ship, the Alcoa Scout, was being loaded at Weehawken, N. J., and was expected to sail Sept. 24.

Pittsburgh—Back-to-work whistles blew for 44,000 striking employees of captive mines, and officers of most of the unions involved in a Pennsylvania anthracite strike asked followers to return to their jobs.

Employees of captive mines—pits in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky supplying fuel for major steel companies—agreed to resume work on the basis of recommendations by the National Defense Mediation Board. The mines have been idle a week.

Hazleton, Pa.—Leaders of a rank-and-file revolt of Pennsylvania's hard coal miners against increased dues and assessments scheduled a march into adjoining District 9 in an effort to spread the walkout of 20,000 diggers.

At the same time, officers of 38 of 42 United Mine Workers of America local unions in District 7, where the revolt started, carried back to their memberships a recommendation that miners return to work.

The local's officers voted 126 to 1 to accept a back-to-work proposal of a three-man committee named by the V. M. W. President John L. Lewis.

As the local officers met here, an insurgent group gathered in near-by Freeland and announced they would return to work only if union dues were limited to $14 a year and that the National Labor Relations Board supervise an election of New District 7 officers.

New York: Congress of Industrial Organizations workers at the Ford Instrument Company plant in Long Island City authorized leaders to call a strike if efforts to obtain a satisfactory contract fail.

The Company, described by union officials as a subsidiary of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, is producing fire-control equipment for the United States Navy.

They said the strike call was authorized at a closed meeting attended by 1,400 of the plant's 3,000 employees.

Farley Cracks Party Whip In Fight Against La Guardia

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Political interest here today centered in the figure of James A. Farley, reemerged upon the party scene with fife and drum fanfare to take a dominant position in Empire State Democratic affairs, beginning now with the New York City Mayoralty contest and perpetuated in the Democratic State Chairmanship for decisive influence in the nomination for Governor next year and, by all present indications, in the 1944 presidential selection.

Mr. Farley stepped to center stage at a State Committee meeting in Syracuse on Saturday, when he cracked the whip to swing the whole force of party regularity into the drive to end the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty and recapture city hall for a Democratic administration along strict party lines.

Chief interest in the gathering of the Democratic clans had lain in its supposedly being a proving ground for a Farley-for-Governor boom.

Instead, with all the flavor with which he revitalized Democratic organization politics on a national scale, Mr. Farley threw his whole energy into focusing the Syracuse meeting on party solidarity and, more specifically, regularity, never permitting the public import of the occasion to go beyond its advertised purpose as a committee meeting to fix the date of Sept. 27 for the party judicial nominating conventions and a "tribute to his work for the Party" by the Rural Democratic Chairmen's Association. This group in itself typified Farley organization methods when he made party history with a welding of Democratic forces in Republican strongholds up-State.

In his latter-day prodding for action from the "organization men," Mr. Farley engineered the Committee through adoption of resolutions committing "all loyal Democrats to support the candidates of the Democratic Party chosen at the recent primary election"; calling for "the continued progressive and economical administration" of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and recording "wholehearted indorsement and unqualified support of the administration of our national affairs by our illustrious President."

The New York City bearing of the State Committee Resolutions had further index in their sponsoring by Frank V. Kelly, Kings County leader, whose protege, William O' Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney, heads the Democratic Ticket for Mayor. They made no reference to the growing movement here by New Deal Democrats, supposedly representing the White House point of view toward the city campaign, to back the "non-partisan, nonpolitical" La Guardia Ticket.

Democratic organization leaders in the city had previously rejected efforts to effect a coalition on Mr. La Guardia's re-election as urged by A. A. Berle, Jr., Undersecretary of State, and Mr. Farley removed all further question that he would tolerate any sacrifice of Party discipline to such a cause. He would make several speeches for Mr. O'Dwyer, he said, in confidence that he would be the successful candidate.

The presence of a number of ardent New Dealers at the Syracuse meeting gave further indication of the conflict pending between the two major wings in the Democratic State Organization. In direct defiance of Mr. Farley's maneuvers to reconsolidate strict party organization lines as against the counsel of "irresponsible groups," Harold R. Muscovit, President of the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York State, attended in behalf of the United City Party Move for the La Guardia Ticket, of which Mr. Berle and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, are among the sponsors.

Mr. Moscovit declared that the State Committee's resolution for strict party regularity would be challenged at the New York City polls, when "thousands of enrolled Democrats like myself will contribute to the defeat of Mr. O'Dwyer in November."

Junior Red Cross Gifts for London

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The first of 50,000 Junior Red Cross Christmas gift boxes for England's bombed-area children soon will be on their way.

The Red Cross said it had made special arrangements with the British Ministry of Shipping to permit early shipment of 50,000 gift boxes collected by school groups. Another shipment of 50,000 will go to other lands and to children in territories and insular possessions of the United States.

Small, unbreakable things capable of going into standard boxes supplied by the Red Cross compose the gifts—marbles, dolls, crayons, balls, books, hair ribbons, writing paper.

But no candy. The Red Cross noted that the holds of ships are hot and candy melts.

Youth Defies Soft Charge; Walks 100 Miles in Day

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP)—Ted Morton, young messenger who took as a personal reflection a remark by Brig. Gen. E. L. Bruber that American youth is soft, completed a 100-mile Sunday jaunt in 23 hours and 50 minutes.

Accompanied by a party of friends and a timekeeper who followed him in an automobile, Morton covered the distance in six to ten-mile stretches followed by 15-minute rest periods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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175th ANNIVERSARY
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Hundreds and hundreds of values that will make sale history! All the merchandise is fresh, new, made by the Gladding quality manufacturers who make everything we sell. Many of the values cannot be replaced at anything like the sale prices . . . some of the merchandise cannot be replaced at any price. Buy now to save.

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Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Three

Curly-Top did not move for some time. Then he stirred the remains of the soapy water into a froth again and sent a huge bubble flying upwards. But his thoughts were with the strange little man and what he had said, and they troubled him. It had been so easy to dream of lovely things; to sit in the sunshine with his eyes shut tight and see golden palaces rising and rising into a fiery sky; to shut them more tightly still and look deep into purple lakes filled with stars far away from the soap-box house. But now it seemed that things didn't come easily like that, and the thought made him sad.

After a while he got up and went home. Boodle and Popkin had just arrived back from the market and were so busy telling Mr. Benjamin about the wonderful bargains they had made that they never noticed him come in.

Then Boodle happened to look round, and saw Curly-Top washing his bubble-pipe.

"Where have you been?" he asked. "And what are you doing?"

Curly-Top hesitated.

Boodle Disapproves

Boodle took the pipe from him. "Blowing bubbles," he said. "Blowing bubbles and dreaming dreams and wasting your time."

Curly-Top didn't say anything. He didn't speak even when Boodle snapped the pipe in two and threw the bits out of the door. He went to his pile of soap-flakes and lay down with his face to the wall and shut his eyes. He told himself that it didn't really matter. The soap-flakes were still there and so was his shell bowl—Boodle hadn't noticed that. And as for his pipe, he could make himself another one whenever he wanted to.

He felt sorry for Boodle and Popkin. He even felt sorry for Mr. Benjamin. They had never blown bubbles in their lives. They thought of nothing but markets and money and things like that. They didn't know what it was like to send dreams floating into the sky.

The next morning he got up before cockcrow and made his way through the damp grass hoping to see the strange little man again. He put his hands between his knees to warm them; it was cold in the field.

After a long time he got up and went home.

A Great Moment

Things continued much the same in the soap-box house until one day Mr. Benjamin announced in a grand voice, as if he were making a public speech, that the time had come for his three sons to go out into the world. The horn, he said, was full, and Boodle, Popkin, and Curly-Top must each take a sack in which to put their share of the money.

Boodle and Popkin were most excited, and talked a lot about where they would go and what they would do when they got there. They had made wonderful plans, and placed themselves near the horn with their sacks held wide open waiting for the money to be poured in.

Curly-Top felt excited too, but he didn't talk about his plans because he hadn't made any. He had thought of nothing beyond the fact that he was about to say good-bye to the soap-box house and go away alone, but he didn't say so. He too stood with his sack open and waited.

Mr. Benjamin was a bit overcome when the moment arrived for him to mount the pair of steps for the last time, and his hands shook as he pulled the horn slowly over in order that the coins might run out. Boodle stepped forward. He stretched the mouth of his sack to its utmost limits so as to make sure that none of the coins fell outside. They came with a rush, tinkling down in a glittering stream, and the sack bulged more and more until it was full.

"Tie it up tightly," said Mr. Benjamin from the steps.

"What a weight!" he laughed, as he tugged the sack across the floor and tried to hoist it onto his shoulder.

Then Popkin stepped forward and held his sack beneath the horn as Boodle had done, and once more the stream of coins came running down until it was full. Mr. Benjamin mopped his brow and straightened his back for a moment. It had been a heavy job tilting the horn forward and holding it in position. Then he bent over it once more. Curly-Top held his sack beneath it and waited. But no money came.

Further and further over came the horn until the tip was in the air and the opening was at the bottom of the sack. But not a coin appeared. The horn was empty.

"Well, well," said Mr. Benjamin, "it's too bad, but you will have to do without—that's all. I thought there was enough for the three of you, but there wasn't."

And puffing and blowing with his exertions, he came down from the step ladder and placed the empty horn on the floor.

(To be continued)

From the Tenggren Mother Goose, illustrated in colors by Gustaf Tenggren (Little Brown)

Mistress Mary

Mistress Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells and cockle shells,
And pretty maids all in a row.

Gift of the Mountain Man

By Elisabeth Kyle

Paul and Sophie's playroom looked towards the woods, at the back of the little Polish hunting-castle which was their home. It was Sophie who, with her arms on the window-sill and her face pressed close against the glass, first saw the tall mountaineer stride out of the woods, all gorgeous in his befeathered hat and long trousers embroidered with peacocks' feathers down the seams. "Come quick, Paul!" she cried. "Here's a Mountain Man bringing something for us!"

And indeed the Mountain Man did seem to be carrying something, very carefully, wrapped up in his sheepskin jacket. During the winter the members of that strange Polish mountain tribe inhabiting the near-by Carpathians, would sometimes spend their time carving elaborate wooden toys which they brought down to the Plains to sell. Last year the Mountain Man had brought a model-farm yard, complete with tiny painted hens, geese and pigs, and a little thatched pigsty. The year before he had brought a grand wooden carriage, with real leather straps and harness, and even two tiny lamps you could light up with candle ends. But what was he bringing this year? The children tore out of the nursery, down the wide steps of the main staircase, and into the warm kitchen, excited and wondering.

The Mountain Man stood in the middle of the kitchen floor, facing Cook who seemed excited too.

"You can just take it back, then," she was shouting, "for I'll not stay in the house with such a thing. A present for the children indeed! A fine present you've brought them this time, I must say."

When the Skin Was Opened

"What is it?" Paul asked, breathless. "Never mind, Cook, maybe we'll like it even if she doesn't."

The Mountain Man smiled slowly. Then he unwrapped the sheepskin he had been carrying in his arms as if it contained a baby. Out of one corner, a dark furry ball rolled softly on to the floor. A pair of eyes, bright as boot buttons, stared beadily back at the children who both exclaimed at once, "A baby bear! The darling!"

"He had lost his mother up in the mountains," the man explained, "so I have brought him here to please the young Master and Mistress. Now all he needs is a collar and a name."

In spite of Cook, the baby bear stayed. A collar was easily got. It was made specially, by the cobbler down in the village, out of a strip of fine red leather and hung with little tinkling bells. But the name? That was more difficult. Names like Bruno or Darkie were voted too common. But at last somebody thought of Boloslav which did very well, especially as it could be shortened to Bolo, a name with a fat, round sound just like its owner.

A Taste for Sweets

Bolo soon got on the right side of everyone, and nobody much minded hearing the little bells on his collar jingling in unexpected places, such as Mother's wardrobe, or under the striped satin sofa in the drawing-room. His claws had not grown yet, and he was still as harmless and soft as a butter-ball. He soon knew his name and answered to it like a dog.

Presently he was quite tall; tall enough to stand up on his hind legs, swaying slightly, and to reach with his paw for what he wanted off the dining-room table. Cook grew cross again. She found she had to lock up things like jam and honey, and presently even that wasn't enough. For Bolo had grown so big and powerful, he soon learned he could open any door just by making a swipe at the lock with his heavy arm and breaking it right off the door. Presently he had to be forbidden the house, and was given a kennel and chain in the courtyard, which grieved the children very much. He was only chained up at night, though. By day he could run about as usual. But when he chose to visit the stables the horses reared and plunged in their stalls, made uneasy by the smell of Bear.

Bolo, however, meant no harm. He merely liked to play jokes on people; and if people couldn't see a joke, well, was that his fault?

A few miles off, in another little hunting-castle, lived the children's Great-Aunt Jadwiga. Aunt Jadwiga had a passion for paying calls on people. She waited until the winter snows had melted and the ground had hardened up again before driving over, in her old-fashioned carriage, to call on her relations. But she seldom warned them of this beforehand. So when she dismissed the carriage at the beginning of her nephew's drive, and began to make her way towards the house under the green shadows of the trees, she had no idea that the whole family, including Paul and Sophie, had gone for a picnic.

Bolo's Joke

Bolo, however, was at home. They had let him off his chain in case he felt lonely, and he was lying stretched out in the sun before the doorstep. He raised his head lazily at the sound of visitors, and looked at Aunt Jadwiga out of little twinkling eyes.

"Good gracious!" Aunt Jadwiga said, not so very much surprised, though, because it was often the custom in Poland to have pet bears about the place. And then, rather bravely, she reached right across Bolo to ring the doorbell.

This was where Bolo's sense of humor came in. He raised one great hairy arm and let it fall heavily against Aunt Jadwiga's dress, tearing the hem with his great claws. He waited for Aunt Jadwiga to reach forward again, so that he could play that joke once more. But Aunt Jadwiga didn't think it the least funny. She would have liked to have walked very quickly down the avenue, back to her waiting carriage. But she thought Bolo might come after her, so she just stood where she was.

She stood there in the blazing sun for a long, long time. Sometimes Bolo slept, sometimes he watched her out of one eye, sometimes he waved a paw about idly as if looking for another hem to rip up. When the children's father returned, and rescued poor Aunt Jadwiga, he said very firmly, "That was Bolo's last joke. Tomorrow he goes back to the mountains."

This time both Paul and Sophie watched from the playroom window. They could hardly bear it, and yet, somehow, they had to. They saw the Mountain Man step out of the courtyard, with Bolo on the chain beside him. Now Bolo was bigger than the man himself, but he trotted along obediently like a great dog, quite ready to return to the forest from whence he had come; and leaving behind him as his only souvenir, that first little red collar which hung now upon a nail on the playroom wall.

Window-Pane Farm

Here is a delightful stunt for you to do. You are to make transparent pictures of things you see on a farm and place them in a window, when they are completed. The light will bring out their colors and make them very beautiful.

To make them you trace the designs upon squares of lightweight cardboard. Cut away all of the solid black parts with small embroidery scissors or a sharp razor-blade. Leave all the white connections between the black parts, as they hold the designs together.

Behind the openings you have made, paste bits of colored tissue paper, cutting them a little larger than the openings in order to allow for pasting. You can get these shapes on your tissue by laying the cutaway design upon it and marking around the openings with a pencil.

Use white for the house, red for the barn and the chimney of the house, green for the tree, black for the bull, yellow for the duck, blue for the clothing of the children and pink for their heads.

Today we have pictures of Bob and Bessie Blue and their large white house. Watch for their big barn that will be published next week on this same page.

Juloo's School Bag

By Muriel A. Hill

Part Two

"Phew!" said Toto at last, "I am so hot that I can pull no longer. I will go down to the river and have a drink, and then return and try again."

So Toto and Juloo went down to the river and Juloo bent her long neck and drank deeply of the cool water, and Toto made a hat of mud and placed it upon his head, and took water in his useful trunk and squirted it to the end of his little tail. "Now," he said "I am a cool elephant and will return to Snal the Snake and help him to shed his coat."

"Poor Snal," said Juloo, "he must be very hot. Let us take some cool water and spray him with it."

"That is a very good idea," said Toto, and he filled his useful trunk with water and carried it to the spot where Snal the Snake lay panting in the hot sun.

"We have brought water to cool you," said Juloo, and Toto stretched out his useful trunk and squirted the water over the hot snake.

As soon as the cool water touched him, Snal began to shrink. He grew smaller and smaller, and soon his coat which had fitted him so tightly lay in loose folds around him.

"Goodness!" exclaimed Juloo, "whatever has happened to Snal the Snake?"

"He has shrunk," said Toto. "See how loosely his old coat fits him. Now is the time to pull it off. Come and help me, Juloo."

Toto and Juloo gave the snake's skin another tug and it came away just as easily as you roll your stocking down your leg.

"Hurrah!" cried Snal, and took a deep breath and began to swell again. "Now I have my new coat and can go to the snake's dance! Thank you very much, Toto the Elephant and Juloo the Giraffe."

"We are very glad you have your new coat," said Juloo. "I only wish I had my school bag."

"But you have your school bag!" cried Toto. "Look, Juloo. This old skin of Snal's will make a lovely school bag. See how strong it is and how finely marked. May Juloo have your old skin, O Snal the Snake?"

"Of course, of course," said Snal, who was busy practising dancing movements on the sandy ground.

So Toto the Elephant and Juloo the Giraffe took the skin of Snal the Snake to the Tailor Bird, who sewed it and made it into a beautiful school bag. And now Juloo the Giraffe never loses her lesson leaves, and is becoming the cleverest animal in the jungle.

(The End)

The Princesses' Show

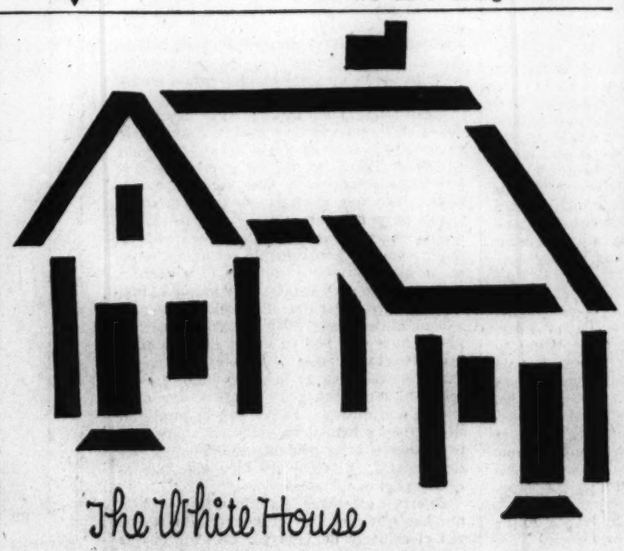
To raise money for their wool fund, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose recently put on their first show in the Waterloo Chamber of Windsor Castle. During the previous 18 months their knitting circle had sent dozens of parcels containing comforts to the Forces, but funds were getting low and something had to be done about it.

And so the idea came to give an entertainment, with Princess Elizabeth as producer, Princess Margaret Rose as stage manager, and the headmaster of a village school as compere. Soldiers painted the scenery and provided the orchestra.

In the audience were the King and Queen and the Duchess of Kent.

The Princesses sang duets in French and, for an encore, did a double act tap dance. They also played piano solos, took part in several sketches, and led the audience—composed mainly of soldiers—in community singing. Perhaps the biggest hit of all was made by Princess Margaret Rose's Irish Jig, which brought forth enthusiastic cheering and shouting.

At the close of the entertainment Princess Elizabeth announced that the collection, taken during the interval, amounted to £80 (about $400).



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The Home Forum

New Zealand Apples Are Harvested

IT IS A long way from the hot, sunny, sheep-grazing plains of Australia with their illimitable distances and gaunt, tattered, magnificent blue gum trees to the sheltered hills and green valleys, running streams and tall fir shelter belts of the big apple-growing district of New Zealand. A long way geographically, and a long way occupationally. It meant making into a tangible reality the dream of a boundary rider beneath a scorching sun; a departure from tending flocks and herds to planting, pruning, and tending apple trees—and waiting seven years for the earth to yield her increase.

* * *

It was the middle of the apple harvest and we were in the packing-shed early and late; father, sons, and sons' sons, everybody who could grade or pack spent the season in the shed as a matter of course. For miles around social life was at a standstill; the apple harvest was in full swing. You telephoned your neighbors only in the evening, as you knew that, during the day, they would be in their orchards or packing in their sheds. If you were fortunate enough to find them at all, the conversation would be of apples; and of the hundred and one things which happen to apples from their appearance on the tree until you get them safely into a packing-case.

To Donald and Alastair, the young grandsons of my friends, apple harvest must have been the height of bliss, and the packing-shed pure treasure-trove. Donald was five and an experienced shed hand, Alastair but three and a mere novice. They would come down to the shed with their grandfather, helping to carry the tea and scones for the mid-morning break; that business over, the day was theirs. Both their parents would be packing fruit, and with serene confidence gave them the credit of being able to look after themselves; consequently, Donald already knew what they could and could not do and passed the information on with due impressiveness to an attentive Alastair. Up and down the shed they would wander, hand in hand, Alastair at first lost in the marvels surrounding him. He had the calm unself-conscious gaze of the very young; and, if anything special attracted his attention, he would stand gravely and look his fill, then a smile of understanding would sweep across his face and he would trot quickly after Donald.

* * *

Sometimes they would curl up at the top of the grader and watch the apples being tipped on; Donald would spy an apple that, without doubt, was fit only for pig tucker and would gleefully toss it aside into the case kept for the pigs. Alastair would watch his grandfather placing the apples on the traveling bands according to their grade, and would follow their journey along the belt until they fell into their correct bins. Then, tiring of that, they would clamber down and set off on their wanderings again. Donald's attention was always held by the man with the hammer and nails who rapidly nailed cases together; and it was a great day when he was given a hammer and told he could help. But, finding it more difficult than he thought, he was about to cast down hammer and nails and run away when his grandfather came by and assured him that a man always finished what he set out to do.

So Donald furrowed his brow and concentrated all his energy on the wobbly case in front of him, until in triumph he brought the finished article to his grandfather. Alastair discovered that the little wheels of the gravity conveyor, along which ran the cases of fruit ready for nailing down, made perfect playthings and he would march up and down seeing how many wheels he could keep spinning at the same time. Two spaniel puppies would be frolicking about, keeping one eye open for dropped apples and the other on the children. To the puppies, a dropped apple meant first of all play, then a juicy scrunch; but one day Alastair, after contemplating them, had an idea. He trotted off and came back with a guileless look on his face and a large hammer behind his back, hid himself behind a stack of cases and proceeded to chop an apple into pieces. After this, it was a race between Alastair and the puppies to secure the dropped fruit. One day Alastair seated himself near me and watched me pack with a look of such serenity, wonder, and beauty on his face that I caught my breath at such innocence making contact with the world. But I need not have worried; for, as soon as I dropped an apple, a look of elfish glee spread over his face, and with a chuckle he caught up the apple and sped away.

* * *

On Saturdays, two granddaughters of seven and nine years would come to the packing-shed. They disdained the doings of their small brothers and delighted to watch their uncle nailing down the cases and loading them on to the lorry; and frequently they accompanied the driver on his journey to the wharf where the cases were stacked ready for loading into ships. At other times, they would be allowed to paste labels on the packing-cases, and they were as straight and true as the most exacting of uncles could demand. Could any plaything be more perfect than a whole bucket of paste and a large brush and definite instructions to go flip-flap across the face of the label, as well as flip-flop with the paste? Another job was to keep clear the end bin of little apples which were too small to be packed and were destined for pig tucker. In fact, there was great rivalry as to who should first spy the rosy, rising tide of fruit in the bin.

When the late afternoon sun was slanting through the fir trees, casting long shadows on the ground, the small boys and their grandfather would set out on their homeward climb. The packing-shed was in the valley, and their way lay through sloping orchards to the homestead at the top of the hill, set wide to the bay where Abel Tasman first dropped anchor. When the children loitered, weary with the happenings of the day, their grandfather would whistle a rousing tune, stamping his feet to the rhythm until he had them swinging along behind him. Overhead would be a flight of ducks wending their way to the mud flats for the night; thrushes poured forth their even-song, and fantails flitted from branch to branch. The fruit trees were almost bare now; early frost had colored the leaves deep orange, yellow, and red; and windfall apples made a circle of color on the ground.

Apple harvest was nearly over. Soon all would be safely gathered in and the valley would sink into its winter slumber; but to the children and their grandfather the beauty and wonder of apple harvest always remained.

JOYCE MACMASTER.

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Pivots For a Poem

Here are the words,
The phrases . . .
Molded in small golden pats
Like fresh-churned butter,
Soft and gentle to the tongue.
I am giving them to you,
Handing them over freely, gaily,
As though it were common custom
To tear apart old memories,
To scatter the yellowed pieces of a past.
It is for you to fabricate the poem.

And again, for you to choose or re-arrange
These loosened bits; they only hint of solid
Earthy hours.—I proffer them once more:
. . . Here are the words, our words.
Cut from the pattern of remembrance carefully.
Be accurate. Not one detail of sound or sight,
Nor colored thread of fantasy
Must be snipped off,
Thrown heedlessly away.

MARY CATHERINE SCURRAH

"Not as one that beateth the mist"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PRESENT WORLD conflict undoubtedly is causing people to think more earnestly of freedom. The problem of defense is uppermost in the thoughts of thousands of citizens. Men are building for material defense as never before.

It is true, also, that many are beginning to think of something vastly more important, to think of immutable spiritual qualities, those precious qualities which wars cannot affect. Such people are striving to strengthen their spiritual armament, for they have glimpsed the fact that lasting peace can be gained only as men build on the foundation of Truth. Today, the growing evidence that men are recognizing the need of reaching a goal which hitherto has been too little thought of is most heartening.

Because of their study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, great numbers have been led to read the Bible in a new light, and they have learned to love it. Christian Science is founded on the teachings of the Bible, especially those of the Master, Christ Jesus, whose tender compassion, patience, and nobility of conduct are a constant source of inspiration and guidance to his followers.

Human history is replete with accounts of wars between nations, of individual struggles, and of moral victories. Every trial is primarily mental, a test of one's faith in the right, of courage and endurance.

Arthur Clough has written:

"Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain."

For one to believe that the struggle to overcome evil with good is valueless would be to assume a defeatist attitude. The work that is done to overcome a wrong state of affairs is never wasted, nor are the wounds endured in vain, even though for a time there may seem to be no evident improvement. Every honest effort toward correcting unhappy or unjust situations is highly important, for it points to the complete overthrow of evil, to the eradication, through spiritual understanding, of all that is unlike God.

At the present time the forces of evil may seem to express power, but this appearance must be seen as an unreal or suppositious claim of evil. No form or type of error can ever destroy one iota of spiritual reality, and in every contest of error against Truth, victory is found to rest on the side of God, good, since His eternal law is unchangeable.

It is material sense which struggles to destroy the spiritual idea of divine Love. Holding thought to the fact that good is invincible, those who trust in God will see the enemy—material sense—completely self-destroyed.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 66), "Trials are proofs of God's care." The test lies in whether or not we are willing to acknowledge God as the only power. Those who resist error's presumptuous claims to power, who recognize evil as a lie, as a mere pretender to be something which it is not, will rise above it and come through each testing time victoriously, since evil has no power but to destroy itself. On pages 269 and 270 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy has written: "The lie and the liar are self-destroyed. Truth is immortal. 'Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: . . . for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.' The cycle of good obliterates the epicycle of evil."

Aggressive warfare is a challenge which must be faced squarely. It is evil's effort to destroy that which is good and true. There has never been a more urgent need for the light of spiritual understanding than there is today. In his epistle to the Romans, Paul wrote (Romans 13:12), "The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light."

In an address to The Mother Church given in June, 1898, Mrs. Eddy says (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 6), "Finally, brethren, let us continue to denounce evil as the illusive claim that God is not supreme, and continue to fight it until it disappears,—but not as one that beateth the mist, but lifteth his head above it and putteth his foot upon a lie."

Understanding the supremacy of God and denouncing evil fearlessly, knowing it to be a lie, we destroy it. Out of the tremendous struggle which now grips the world a better way of life must come—a way that is based on universal Love—as men turn to God, divine Principle.

With never-flagging courage let us press on! Let each one do his full duty toward the establishment of peace. Holding fast to the bright hope that is rightfully ours, knowing that a glorious blessing must follow every struggle to overcome evil with good, we can prove that, as Paul declared when he spoke of the Christ (Romans 8:37), "We are more than conquerors through him that loved us."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to The Christian Science Monitor

"JUG, BASKET, KNIFE, AND PEARS": *A Painting by Georges Braque*

GEORGES BRAQUE, born in 1881 in Argenteuil, was for many years a member of the advance guard. As a young painter he was inspired by Van Gogh, Signac, and Cézanne. Those are interesting sources, for Braque came to realize early that painting was qualified by thought and feeling. He became identified with both the intellectual and romantic phases of French painting. He was associated with Les Fauves (the untamed ones) as well as with Matisse; and with Picasso he promoted the Cubist movement.

The canvases of Braque, as seen today, hold no surprises. They are marked by the shrewd use of black and oyster-white pigment, combined with the chartreuse greens, the midnight blues. Braque is interested in design, and while he does depart from the natural, touchable, measurable character of his subjects, the identity is unmistakable. Design is his objective, and that design is informed with movement, melody, feeling, through sensitive adjustments of tone, color modulations, contrasts, and juxtapositions. If contours become resilient, if shapes collapse or inflate, if objects are set up at odd angles, it is because the artist has found that modification an enhancement. What the painter has sought is quality of vitality peculiar to the theme and composition.

D. A.

"NO COMO QUIEN DA GOPLES A LA NIEBLA"

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL CONFLICTO MUNDIAL que estamos presenciando, sin duda nos hace pensar más seriamente en la libertad. El problema de la defensa domina el pensamiento de miles de ciudadanos. Los hombres están preparándose para su defensa material como nunca antes.

Pero también es verdad que muchos empiezan a pensar en algo bastante más importante, a saber, en las inmutables cualidades espirituales, esas cualidades preciosas que las guerras no pueden tocar. Tales personas se esfuerzan por fortalecer su armamento espiritual, porque han vislumbrado el hecho de que la paz duradera sólo puede lograrse a medida que los hombres edifican sobre los cimientos de la Verdad. Es bien alentador observar las pruebas cada vez más evidentes de que los hombres van reconociendo la necesidad de alcanzar cierta meta, a la cual hasta ahora no se había dado mucha importancia.

Gracias al estudio del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, muchísimas personas están leyendo la Biblia bajo una nueva luz y han aprendido a amarla. La Ciencia Cristiana se basa en las enseñanzas de la Biblia, especialmente las del Maestro Cristo Jesús, cuya bondadosa compasión, paciencia y nobleza de conducta son una fuente constante de inspiración para sus discípulos.

La historia humana está llena de relatos de guerras entre naciones, de luchas entre individuos y de victorias morales. Toda prueba por la cual tengamos que pasar es en primer lugar una experiencia mental, una piedra de toque para nuestra fe en el bien, para nuestro valor y nuestra constancia.

Arthur Clough ha escrito:

"No digas que la lucha es inútil,
Que el trabajo y las heridas son en vano,
Que el enemigo no se cansa, ni desfallece,
Y que las cosas quedan tal como han sido."

El creer que la lucha por vencer el mal con el bien es vana, significaría una actitud pesimista. La labor que se haga para corregir un estado de cosas que está mal, no es nunca inútil, ni son en balde las heridas que se sufran acaso en un esfuerzo tal, aunque por el momento no se vea ninguna mejora evidente. Todo esfuerzo honrado por corregir situaciones desagradables o injustas es sumamante importante, porque indica la victoria completa sobre el mal, la extirpación—por medio del entendimiento espiritual—de todo lo que no es semejante a Dios.

En la actualidad puede parecer que las fuerzas del mal expresen poder, pero esta apariencia debe reconocerse como una mera pretensión del mal, del todo falsa o ilusoria. Ninguna forma o fase del error puede jamás destruir "ni siquiera una jota ni un tilde" de la realidad espiritual, y en cada lucha del error contra la Verdad se encontrará que la victoria está del lado de Dios, el bien, puesto que Su eterna ley es inmutable.

Es el sentido material el que lucha por destruir la idea espiritual del Amor divino. Ateniéndonos en pensamiento al hecho de que el bien es invencible, los que confían en Dios verán al enemigo—el sentido material—completamente aniquilado.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 66 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Las pruebas son señales del cuidado de Dios." Todo depende de si estamos dispuestos a reconocer a Dios como el único poder. Los que resisten las falsas pretensiones de poder que el error dice tener, los que reconocen el mal como una mentira, como meramente pretendiendo ser algo que no es, se elevarán por encima de él y saldrán victoriosos en cada prueba, puesto que el mal no tiene otro poder que el de aniquilarse a sí mismo. En las páginas 269 y 270 del libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) la señora Eddy ha escrito: "La mentira y el mentiroso se destruyen a sí mismos. La Verdad es inmortal. 'Regocíjaos y llenaos de jubilo; . . . pues así persiguieron a los profetas que fueron antes de vosotros.' El ciclo del bien extingue el epiciclo del mal."

Guerras agresivas significan un desafío que hay que afrontar seriamente. Representan el esfuerzo del mal por destruir lo que es bueno y verdadero. En ningún tiempo más que ahora se ha necesitado la luz del entendimiento espiritual. En su epístola a los Romanos San Pablo escribe (Romanos, 13:12): "La noche está muy avanzada, y el día se acerca; desechemos pues las obras de las tinieblas, y vistámonos las armas de la luz."

En un mensaje a La Iglesia Madre en el mes de Junio de 1898 Mary Baker Eddy dice (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE *VERSUS* PANTHEISM (LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA CONTRA EL PANTEISMO), pág. 6): "Finalmente, hermanos, continuemos denunciando el mal como una pretensión ilusiva de que Dios no es supremo, y persigamos en nuestra lucha, hasta que desaparezca,—pero no como uno que da golpes a la niebla, sino que eleva su cabeza por encima de ella, y huella una mentira."

Entendiendo la supremacía de Dios y denunciando el mal intrépidamente, sabiendo que es una mentira o ilusión, lo destruimos. De la lucha gigántica que al presente estremece el mundo tiene que surgir un modo de vivir superior al que existía antes—un modo de vivir basado en el Amor universal—a medida que los hombres se vuelvan hacia Dios, el Principio divino.

¡Marchemos adelante con ánimo infatigable! Cada uno tiene que cumplir con su deber, trabajando por el establecimiento de la paz. Manteniendo la esperanza luminosa que es nuestra por derecho propio, sabiendo que una bendición gloriosa ha de seguir a toda lucha por vencer el mal con el bien, podemos demostrar lo que San Pablo declaró, hablando del Cristo (Romanos, 8:37): "Somos vencedores, y más aún, por medio de aquel que nos amó."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Reclamation Project In Mexico

WE FOUND THE COTTAGE as we walked through the woods behind the garden. We removed a bush, parted some vines and there it was.

It was covered with straggling roses and obscured by banana trees and high weeds. The main room was built of adobe but there had been a brick section added. The door was open and we went in. Spider-webs festooned the rotten beams; the windows were broken; a doorway led into a smaller room, hardly more than a closet. . . . Everything was falling to pieces, but Archie has a passion for putting things together.

We set to work. First we cleared away the weeds and discovered that the cottage was set in a little clearing overshadowed by one great tree and surrounded by coffee bushes growing under Zapote trees. . . .

We cut back some of the roses and whitewashed the outside. We color-washed the outside beams a soft pinkish-brown and painted the doors and wood-work a bright cerulean blue. We whitewashed the inside and colored the beams the same pinkish-brown, which exactly matched the rough tiled floor.

It was difficult to discover the owner of the place but eventually an aged man appeared who said he could act for the owner. He agreed to allow us to rent it for six dollars a month. He was entranced when he saw all we had done and offered to pay for all the whitewashing. . . .

By buying wood and one or two necessary pieces of furniture, we found ourselves equipped. . . . I made curtains out of the local cotton which is hard wearing and comes in glorious colors. I chose a yellow ground with brick and black cross stripes. With bed covers and cushions, it cost me a dollar. We painted the inside furniture and the inside doors a bright canary yellow to give light to the otherwise dark interior. We figured that equipping the whole house, including some expensive items like aluminum for the kitchen, cost us around twenty dollars.

When we got a moment we tackled the garden. It was virgin soil with a vengeance. We bought a load of sand for half a dollar and covered the earth round the house to make an outdoor patio. We dug up some big flower-beds and robbed all our friends' gardens. This was not so destructive as it sounds. Practically everything "takes" from slips and we simply walked around picking brancnes of colored leaves and stuck them into our flower-beds. It reminded me of small girls making make-believe gardens in the sand. Only our garden became permanent.—From "Sombreros Are Becoming," by NANCY JOHNSTONE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

By Any Other Name

ELÂM is the most ancient name of Persia, from Elam the son of Shem, whose descendants are said to have been its first inhabitants. *Irán* is the term applied by the present Persians to their country; and Iranlóo, or Iránée, (as the appelative takes the Turkish or the Persian form) to the people. Fars, Pars, or Paras, from which Europeans derive the term Persia, and apply it to the whole country, as it was also applied by the Greeks and Romans and some of the sacred writers, is only the southern province of the empire, as that name is now used by the natives.—From "A Residence of Eight Years in Persia Among the Nestorian Christians," by REV. JUSTIN PERKINS. (1843).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1941

Intimate Message: Louisiana

In Defense of the Army ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

You can't stay very long with this bunch of plain, decent, ordinary American boys in the Army here without wanting to go to bat for them when they are being abused or unfairly treated.

They are a decent bunch of boys. Which is rank understatement. They have their faults, their pranks, their grouches. But to spend days going around among them and just looking at their faces, listening to their conversation and watching their behavior makes you feel good all over—and tremendously reassured.

Physically they are a fine looking bunch. My mind goes back to all the Nazi statements about American degeneracy I heard in Berlin when I was covering the war in Germany. If we are a degenerate people in any respect—physical, moral or intellectual—you can't find any evidence for it here.

These boys are a finer looking physical type than the German army by far. They have more zest than the German soldier. They have unbounded confidence in themselves. They have an extraordinary appreciation of what this world situation is all about. They don't like being soldiers. But just because they don't like it—which is as it should be for Americans—they make better soldiers than the German, I am sure. And just about every one of them takes this for granted.

There may be some political defeatists in Washington. But there aren't any soldier defeatists here.

All of which adds up to making one intensely annoyed and fairly angry when you find someone taking advantage of them or abusing them unfairly—particularly when the unfairness comes from other Americans who aren't going through the swamps and dirt and insects and discomfort in every form which these boys are taking.

Which leads up to three grouches I have right now.

First. In Army maneuvers under simulated war conditions, Army convoys must observe blackouts. Long columns of Army vehicles must move on the roads at night with dark, blue headlights which just barely advertise themselves, but give the driver almost no light on the road. This means that drivers of 13-ton trucks, 30-ton tanks, motorcycles, and everything else in this Army must work in the dark. Then along comes a passenger car often going double the speed limit for the maneuver area, with full headlights, cutting in and out of convoys, blinding drivers who often have had no sleep for 24 hours or more. The majority of accidents, many of them fatal, which have occurred during these maneuvers are the result of this callous, cruel refusal of some civilians to share for just a few miles on the highway the conditions imposed on the Army. It seems a small sacrifice of civilian convenience to ask. The Army can't ask it. It has to take its losses silently. Someone else should demand it.

Second. A soldier gets $21 a month. Often he likes, and sometimes he needs, to buy food out of his own pocket in restaurants. There are hundreds of restaurants in this maneuver area which have doubled and sometimes tripled their prices for the Army's benefit. If the boys during the last war had a legitimate complaint against French profiteering, they have an equally justified complaint against American profiteering at their expense right now. Fortunately there is another side to this story here. The country people and the non-merchant townsmen have treated the boys extremely well. They are invited in to meals and entertained everywhere they go. Some outfits say the people are more cordial and friendly here than any place else they have been in the United States.

Third. One of the biggest and most influential American newspapers has a correspondent here who is under instructions from his publisher to look for things that may be used to smear the Army. The newspaper has a policy of wanting to keep this country out of war and uses this means of doing it. The theory is that if the American people can be made to believe that the Army is incompetent and useless, it will insist on keeping that Army at home. Whatever the merits in the motive—which is another matter—the result is a gross unfairness to the entire Army from its top officers to its lowest private. And it hurts them deeply. It's pretty hard to go through what these boys are and then read in the papers that they are a bunch of stupid, useless, ignorant, untrained, incompetent bums. It takes the heart out of them as much as anything could. Such an attitude is yeoman service to Hitler.

And this same newspaper argues that America is impregnable. Which way do they want to have it? If the Army is useless and incompetent just how impregnable can American defenses be? The only fair thing to these boys is to argue the issue of intervention on its merits and report this Army on its merits.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Good-Neighborliness ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Up from a cluster of tall palm trees at the broad main entrance of Los Angeles' sky-scraping City Hall a square of vivid colors danced into the sunlight. It mounted to the top of a lofty flagpole, and then danced down again.

Another square of color followed the same course, dipping and halting in rhythm with the pull on the halyard far below. A third; a fourth, a fifth. Five flags of five nations, nations whose colors had not flown from that flagpole before. The flags of Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras.

At the base of the flagpole, while a small group of officials stood with bared heads and a typically indescribable Los Angeles street crowd looked on, a Police-American Legion band tootled a brisk fanfare as each banner took the breeze, and many eyes watched these unfamiliar colors with their unusual devices float for a brief instant against the City Hall's white tower. The flags were chiefly of blues and whites, arranged in broad bars or sections running either horizontally or vertically. One had two bars each of blue and white, and a center horizontal field of red. Each flag had its own special center design: five stars, a circular device, a harp-like figure, a triangle.

On the flagpole at the other side of the broad entranceway floated at all times the Stars and Stripes. And at the close of the ceremony the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The scattered throng that is moving always in and out of the City Hall stopped and gave attention.

That was about all there was to it. But by these few acts Los Angeles inaugurated what will doubtless grow into a custom that will help to bind the Republics of the Americas ever closer and closer together.

The date was Sept. 15, the national Independence Day of the five nations named. The first such neighborly rite had been performed on Aug. 10, which was Ecuador's "birthday."

Following closely, similar ceremonies were held in honor of Mexico's independence, Sept. 16, and that of Chile on Sept. 18.

The "good neighbor" ceremonies at the City Hall coincided with the opening of a neighborly visit to South America by many Mayors from cities of the United States. Sessions of the second Inter-American Congress of Municipalities opened on the day of the five-flag celebration, in Santiago, Chile.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles was in attendance at the Santiago meeting. From that city he cabled back to all concerned with the ceremonies here: "Long live the Central American Republics, our friends and neighbors and natural allies. Long wave their flags, and may our banners ever wave together."

The Office of Civilian Defense in Washington urged the Mayors of United States cities to take time off, even from their extraordinarily pressing current duties, and attend the Santiago congress. The interchange of views, the friendly intercourse among the nations, are regarded as most valuable at this time.

Santiagans and all Chile were celebrating at the time of the start of the congress, for the 400th anniversary of the founding of Santiago, the capital, came almost in conjunction with national Independence Day.

The five Latin-American consuls who gathered around a microphone in City Hall and voiced pledges of friendship after the symbolic flag-raisings must have felt something of the eager receptivity with which their words were greeted in the crowded broadcast room, and doubtless elsewhere likewise.

Mayor Bowron, before leaving for Santiago, wrote to the City Council: "I suggest that the Council join with me in making it a practice to raise the flags of our sister Republics on the respective Independence Days of each."

A start has been made. Panama's birthday is next, on Nov. 3. On May 20 comes Cuba's. Other dates to be observed are: for Argentina, May 25; Venezuela, July 5; Colombia, July 20; Peru, July 28; Bolivia, Aug. 6; Uruguay, Aug. 25; Brazil, Sept. 7.

Most of the southern Republics, Mayor Bowron pointed out, "take occasion to observe the niceties and courtesies with respect to this country, particularly by seeeing that American flags are displayed on the Fourth of July, but we have not been so thoughtful or courteous."

The recent flag-raising ceremony, seen against this broader background of Pan-American relationships and the future, becomes more than just a pretty pageant or a friendly gesture. It takes on something of the meaning of the hearty handclasp with which true friends pledge support and loyalty, come what may.

To Change the Subject:

Panhandlers ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

During the depression it was usually "a nickel for a cup of coffee" that frequently found its way into the till of the nearest saloon. About the same time Wistful Kathleen got the idea that if she walked up and down the Mall offering one wilted rose or carnation, presumably for sale, to the passerby, she could pick up considerable cash, without labor. Her most ready prey was the young man escorting a young woman; he was easily embarrassed into parting with a nickel or a dime.

The other day I watched a youthful "panhandler" go through a street car distributing little cards announcing, "My left side is paralyzed. Anything you wish to give will be appreciated." Within ten minutes he had collected, as near as I could figure, about a dollar and a half. Now I am sure that none of those sympathetic individuals who so thoughtlessly opened their purses ever earned that much in as many minutes. The young man, whose infirmity had to be taken for granted, for want of visible evidence, descended from the car before the driver noticed him, taking along with him, in addition to the fifteen dimes, an unwholesome odor chiefly of alcohol and stale tobacco.

Some Beggers Give Something in Return

Some of the beggars are more subtle, and a pedlar's button permits them to sell pencils that won't write or some other useless merchandise which they purchase at almost nothing a gross. Here I would make a distinction between these persons and those who sell pencils that will write, or mechanical toys, or gum that is chewable, or lavender sachets that really smell of lavender. Most of the characters whom the police refer to as "bums" or floaters" drift from one city to another, getting a bed for ten cents a night in a "flop-house" or taking advantage of the missions to be found in large cities.

There are cases of real need, but many of the vagrants asking for alms, without license, I am told by the Boston Superintendent of Police, Edward W. Fallon, are tramps definitely opposed to labor of any kind; and if the public wishes to be benevolent it can contribute its nickels and dimes to one of the many charities to which the destitute can apply. Blind persons selling newspapers, and those otherwise handicapped, who run elevators and so forth, are evidence of a genuine desire to be self-supporting.

I am astonished at the number of centers Boston contains for assisting the handicapped. There is, for one thing, the Rehabilitation Section of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A person incapacitated to some extent may apply for free training in some vocational occupation. Among those who entered industry, as a result of this training, last year, were stenographers, bookkeepers, jewelry workers, commercial artists, engravers, watchmakers, proof readers, cobblers, automobile mechanics, and even an X-ray technician. Examining the report from December, 1939, to November, 1940, I find that 266 persons obtained help in this way. Among them were 206 men and 60 women. Their average wage before they became handicapped was $10.39 a week. When they applied for help it had been reduced to $1.26. After rehabilitation at the State's expense they earn an average weekly salary of $17.99.

Co-operative Workrooms, Inc.

One organization with which I am familiar is that of the Co-operative Workrooms, Inc., in Boston. It is a private charity, founded by an Englishman during the nineteenth century. As one walks through the light and airy rooms where the trade of garment making is being taught, there is no noticeable sign of physical handicap, because the men and women under training have been led to concentrate on what they can use, rather than on what they cannot use. A girl with one hand and both feet free can learn to use a number of different machines. Another, who wears a brace on her leg, sits at a table, becoming very skillful at a sewing machine. Every operation of the garment industry, even to going out and selling merchandise to buyers in department stores, is taught to these handicapped persons, so that when their training at the Workrooms is completed they can enter, not sheltered shops, but regular factories where they are ready to compete with any other workers.

The City's Department of Welfare, Mothers' Aid, the State's Department of Education with its division for the blind, and any number of private institutions, in this region, I find, are equipped and willing to give their assistance. The nickels and dimes contributed to them are in most cases put to good use.

Story of American Homemaking Is Written in Wood

Development of Wooden-House Design in America Traced in Display at Museum of Modern Art.

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Since the time, more than three centuries ago, when the first English settlers landed at Jamestown, Va., and, with ax in hand, began to carve out an English-speaking New World, wood has been the chief building material used in the construction of American homes. In fact, the United States today builds more wooden houses than any other country in the world.

This finds graphic illustration in an exhibition, "The Wooden House in America," now on view at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street. It comes to the Museum for the first showing in New York after a tour of other museums, universities, and schools throughout the country, and will again go on the road after the exhibition closes Sept. 30.

History of Change

The display briefly traces through historical and explanatory material the changes in wood construction and design as affected by the development of building tools, by the country's growing prosperity, and by imported styles.

Examples illustrated include the massive early hand-hewn log house, the heavy-frame construction of New England Colonial homes, refinements of the Georgian era, development of light stud-frame and modern experiments in construction. Samples of typical American building woods and wood products, like plywood and wood-fiber panels, also are shown.

Arranged for Schools

The exhibit was arranged by Mrs. Elizabeth Mock of the Museum's Department of Architecture especially for schools and colleges. The showing illustrates the history of the construction and design of wooden houses in terms of development of building tools and techniques; demand for suitable settings for growing prosperity, and fluctuating reliance on imported fashions.

The most primitive type of permanent wooden shelter was the log cabin that needed only an ax for the working of the materials. This was popular with pioneers down through American history.

The seventeenth century house, the exhibition reveals, was a simple adaptation to a new climate and new materials of traditions still remembered from Europe. Typical of this period, as well as of the less pretentious houses of the early eighteenth century, was the house with a huge central chimney, overhanging second floor, rear lean-to, and clapboard walls, or a type that still is sprinkled liberally about New England and other states.

Worked Out in Wood

Wealthy merchants and sea captains of the eighteenth century, however, demanded more pretentious dwellings to accord with their new social position. To this end, fashions were imported from Europe in "builder's handbooks" designed originally for execution in stone.

These plans were worked out in wood by ingenious carpenters and builders and the effect of stone was attained, in some instances, by chamfering of smooth boards to resemble stones. Whereas in the seventeenth century, houses had been left to the weather, in the later Georgian era, houses were painted yellow or white.

Greek Revival

After the Revolution, inspiration for housing shifted from Europe to the ancient cultures of Rome and Greece. Typical of those neo-classic houses of the early nineteenth century were colonnade facades, flat boarded walls and simple, low rooflines unbroken by dormers and colonnades, the whole effect suggesting ancient temples on the Aventine or the Acropolis.

Throughout the period of heavy-frame construction, house plans remained boxy, closed in upon themselves, according to the showing. This did not change until the introduction of central heating, which made open planning possible and practical.

Studded-frame construction, introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century—and remaining today as a building technique peculiar to this country—was brought forth by speculators' demands for cheap, easily erected houses for the army of laborers moving into growing cities. In contrast, the heavy complex-jointed medieval type frame remains characteristic in Europe.

The studded frame does not impose any definite architectural character on a house, giving designers wide scope and making it "all things to all men." As evidence of the variety, it has been used as the framework for Gothic-Victorian homes, the large nondescript houses of 50 years ago, the small, neat "colonialoid" cottages of present popularity, and even to some extent in prefabricated houses.

Exact Expression

In their architectural design, the best of the new experimental houses faithfully reflect their materials and construction inside and out, the showing illustrates. Instead of imitating the surface treatments fundamentally associated with traditional construction, the architects frankly base their design on honest expressions of new building techniques.

Exhibit on Tour

Prominent among agencies experimenting with the possibility of wood in the prefabrication of houses is the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Farm Security Administration built a settlement of wooden houses for California agricultural workers at Yuba City in 1940 that is illustrated in the exhibit.

The exhibition began its tour in October, 1940, and in the interim has been shown at Lawrence College, Cornell, New Hampshire, Wesleyan, and North Carolina Universities, Elgin Academy, the Flint Institute of Arts, Flint, Mich.; the Johnson Humrickhouse Memorial Museum of Coshocton, Ohio; the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and Michigan State College. After closing here, it will be taken to Dartmouth College, Nov. 10 to 24, and thereafter to Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Conn., and Minnesota and Brown Universities.

Courtesy Museum of Modern Art-The Christian Science Monitor

These modern houses are designed to draw inward the natural beauty of their surroundings

The house at the upper left was designed by John B. Yeon of the firm of A. E. Doyle and Associates, for Aubrey Watzek of Portland, Ore. The overhanging veranda in the upper right-hand panel is an appealing feature of the house on Mt. Desert Island, Maine, which George Howe designed for Clara Fargo Thomas. Mrs. John Hagerty's house at Cohasset Beach (middle left) was designed by Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer to give the occupants the full impact of its superb sea surroundings. Big windows make big pictures whenever they are placed as advantageously as that in the Thomas house at Mt. Desert as shown in the circle. The above approach to the Watzek house shows how well the house is designed and situated in relation to a wide rural vista.

Interest in Gridiron Doings This Fall Demands Attention—Braves Here Wednesday

Larger Football Crowds Predicted This Season

Besides confirming the general opinion that Boston College is going to have another great football eleven this year the opening of the collegiate gridiron season last Saturday between the powerful Eagles and the impotent St. Anselm's at Alumni Field saw a capacity crowd of 20,000 fans sitting in on a fray which everyone knew in advance would be a lopsided affair. B. C. ran up 78 points to none for the Hawks.

The large turnout, especially in view of the fact that the Boston Red Sox were playing the champion New York Yankees at Fenway Park, revealed that a highly publicized football team, even though its opponent was far inferior, has plenty of drawing power. True, probably the Boston fan is tired of baseball. Saturday's baseball game meant nothing really important either to the Red Sox or the Yankees. Yet it was the next to last game of the local season for the Sox and one of the final chances for the fan to see the champions in action before they enter the World Series.

New Coach

The weather Saturday was perfect for football. A bright sun and just enough nip in the air to make it ideal for the players and spectators alike. The fact that the Boston College Athletic Association announced the sale of nearly 20,000 tickets the day before the game indicated the tremendous interest in this contest—not because of its competitive possibilities, but because of the fact the B. C. eleven was taking the field under a new coach who taught the famous "T" formation system. And, of course, the Eagles were the national champions of last year.

However, those directly connected with the selling of football tickets see a trend for bigger crowds at college games this year. There are several reasons advanced for this optimistic view. The National Defense program is putting more money in the working man's pocket. There is greater emphasis on sports as a recreation for a busier people. Most of the larger colleges are expected to produce better elevens and the competition between these teams is likely to produce more thrilling contests.

Heavy Demand

Already, as a matter of fact, Boston College is advising people who want to see their contests with such teams as Tennessee, Georgetown, and Holy Cross, to put orders in now as the present demand shows that every ticket will be gone weeks in advance of those games.

Next week the Eagles move to New Orleans with a real test against Tulane. Sitting in the press box last Saturday were two Tulane scouts, Mont Simonds and Tommy O'Boyle. They are back in New Orleans this morning with a very few facts to tell the Tulane coaches. B. C. used only routine plays against the Hawks and still have up their sleeve plenty of deceptive stuff. However, the scouts did see a hard charging line on the offense and one that could hold its own on the defense. They also saw some fancy running by such boys as Holovak, Williams, Connolly, Doherty, and Kissell.

Also taking a good look at the B. C. team was Pat Hanley, Boston University Coach. The Terriers meet the Eagles Nov. 22. Asked by someone if he wanted to cancel his game against B. C., Pat said, "Not by a long shot. We've really got them in a spot. We play them right after Tennessee and before Holy Cross. We'll give them a game." Sitting beside of Pat was Gil Dobie, a very interested spectator. Dobie, coach of the Eagles before Frank Leahy, was fascinated with the "T" formation and expressed his surprise that the B. C. eleven could handle its assignments so smoothly in its opening game.

Rule Changes

The fans saw for the first time the new rule changes in operation. The principal ones, allowing free substitution of, and communication between players, and elimination of touchback when a fourth down forward pass becomes incomplete behind the opponent's goal line, were the most noticeable.

That many of the players still were unfamiliar with the new "talking" rule when entering the game was quite obvious when a substitute would purposely keep away from the "time-out" huddle, when under the new rules he can go in and talk without being penalized.

The referee was not forced to put into effect the new forward-pass rule, as no passes were thrown into the end zone on a fourth down. However, the rule prevented St. Anselm's from throwing a fourth down pass into the end zone from the B. C. 30-yard line. The old rule would have encouraged this. For, if the ball was grounded, it would have been given to the Eagles on their own 20-yard line, a gain of 10 yards for the Hawks. Instead they chose to throw a short fourth down pass which was grounded, giving the ball over to B. C. on their own 30-yard stripe.

Next week football picks up momentum in the East with most of the colleges playing opening contests. Included among these are Tufts, Dartmouth, Northeastern, Brown, Holy Cross, and Williams. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton wait another week before opening their respective seasons.

Capable Contenders for State Title

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Warren Beard (left) and Alice Belanger

Out at Winchester Country Club today the women began play for the State golf title. The champion last year, Deborah Verry, is not defending, and Mrs. Beard, winner in 1936, 1938, and 1939, and Alice Belanger, one of the medalists in the recent national tourney at The Country Club, are among the favored claimants.

Women Find Tough Going In State Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 22—The long Winchester Country Club golf course today took a big toll in strokes from the early women starters in the medal play of the Bay state women's golf championship which opened here this morning.

With about 88 entered in the annual tournament only a few had turned in their cards by early afternoon. So long is the course that the women were finding it difficult to tour it in the normal time of a couple of hours.

Wind at Noon

Adding to the difficulties which the course presents to the contenders a stiff breeze began blowing about noon time playing havoc with some of the girls' tee shots.

Inasmuch as Deborah Verry, champion last year, is not on hand to defend her title, much attention is being focused to Mrs. Warren Beard and "Pinky Vahey, both former state title holders.

Miss Vahey finished shortly after noon, but appeared to pretty tired after the round. She turned in a card of 45-46 an 18-hole total of 91. While this in probability will get her into the match play tomorrow it is 12 strokes over the par figure—78 for the course.

Miss Gormley Posts 86

Lowest medal score out of the 10 finishers was made by Anne Gormley of Brae Burn. Miss Gormley, a real threat for the women's crown, posted a 42 and a 44 for an 86. Only other players in the 80's in this group was Alice Belanger, United Shoe, and the veteran Mrs. Edith Baker, of Oakley. They both shot 89's.

Other scores were: Leone R. Prouty, Furnace Brook, 95; Dorothy Sullivan, Charles River, 91; Bess Eliot, Brae Burn, 94; Mrs. Christopher Haigh, Tedesco, 105; Mrs. A. A. Kimball, Winchester, 102; and Mrs. Margaret Curtis, Essex, 92.

Mrs. Warren Beard turned in a card of 38-37—75.

New England Soccer

American League

Pawtucket 10, Lincolns 1.
Boston Celts 2, St. Michael's 0.
Scandinavians 1, Swedish Americans 0.

Southern N. E. League

Fall River 3, Firestones 0.
St. Johns 5, New Bedford 2.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Sept. 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Red Sox Clinch Runner-Up Berth Before Departing

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having officially outdistanced the Chicago White Sox, the second-place Red Sox packed bags and trunks, rounded up their families and took a final 1941 look at fair Boston today. Those who did not leave by automobile this morning will take the midnight train for Washington, where they open a three-game series tomorrow. The American League schedule runs out on them at Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday.

Six and a half contests in front of the White Sox with only five engagements remaining, the Red Sox today are sure of getting a sizable check from Commissioner Landis for second money.

Three Homers

Joe Cronin and his club put on a memorable show in their Hub final. While beating the Yankees, 4-1, behind Mickey Harris, the locals produced three home runs and gave a sparkling exhibition in the field. Ted Williams hit his 36th four-bagger and finished the home series with a .406 batting average. Cronin smashed his 16th homer and Lou Finney his fourth. For Harris it was victory No. 7 and his third in a row this month.

Everything considered, it has been a successful season for the Red Sox. A few loyal rooters may have expected them to win the pennant, but a great majority of the fellows who follow the game from January to December agreed that Joe Cronin lacked both the pitching and defense to lead the field. Therefore, the team did as well as expected.

Triple Crown

The sensation of Fenway, of course, was Ted Williams. Only a disastrous slump at Washington and Phillie could drop him below .400. He also is a cinch to win the home run crown, with 36, and will battle Joe Di Maggio this week for the runs-batted-in title. Both had 118 today. Idle Charley Keller had 122, but they should be able to pass him in the stretch.

As everyone predicted a couple of years ago, Williams should take his place among the great hitters of all time before putting aside his bat at the end of 15 or 18 years. This brilliant 1941 campaign is no flash. It will be repeated many times in the future. Eventually, a pennant winner will be molded around "The Kid's" hefty bludgeon.

Newsome Stars

On the mound the leading Red Sox development has been Dick Newsome, who although an experienced freshman, should go on to several more good years. At 18 triumphs, he still has a chance to crash the 20-win class by the end of the week. He will start in both Washington and Phillie.

The development of Charley Wagner and Joe Dobson also figures to make 1942 a better year. Tex Hughson, with a stronger arm, will help. Earl Johnson, after a winter of rest, should be one of the leading southpaws in the league in '42.

Fans wonder what will happen in the infield. Will Jimmy Foxx be back to play first base, or will Tony Lupien or Al Flair take over? Will Cronin move over to third base, with young Johnny Pesky coming up from Louisville to play short? If so, what will become of Jim Tabor?

* * *

Shorts . . . Two open dates in a row here . . . The Braves were scheduled to close their series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon . . . They play the Brooklyn Dodgers at Braves Field Wednesday and Thursday . . . That should be quite a series . . . With a few hundred Brooklyn fans on hand to lead the cheering . . . Before going off into the woods, Ted Williams will spend a week barnstorming in California with Jimmy Foxx and other big leaguers.

The paid attendance to yesterday's Fenway Park final was 28,070, which must be a local record for closing day . . . Al Flair started his first home game and hit a towering double to the left of center . . . Joe Di Maggio almost caught it and nearly injured himself trying to . . . Red Rolfe worked out at third base yesterday . . . Johnny Cooney, that fellow they call a wonder, is hitting .322 . . . Buddy Hassett has reached .296 and hopes to touch .300 . . . Max West has a hitting streak of eight games, interrupted by his lay-off.

Brooklyn Tickets

BROOKLYN, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Brooklyn baseball club today announced it would not handle any further out-of-town applications for World Series tickets at Ebbets Field.

Bowdoin's Small Squad Problem for Adam Walsh

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Bowdoin football team expects to do nicely again this season with a coach who also had done pretty well for a man who never intended to be a gridiron tutor.

When he came to Bowdoin it was deep in the gridiron doldrums. But in his six years here he has produced a champion or co-champion each season in the red-hot Maine collegiate rivalry.

Small Squad

Working now with a squad of 40—one of the smallest in his Bowdoin career—Adam Walsh is building his offense around an assortment of small but agile backs. The main job, he says, will be to break them out into the open.

"Our job this year," he explained, "is to get a team which can win a game—just as it has been every year."

He hasn't a man who weighs over 200 pounds and only three of his squad go over 190. Bowdoin doesn't have many big, tough, experienced players because the college doesn't give athletic scholarships—"Sugar and honey," as Adam expresses it.

Walsh doesn't think his squad or those of small colleges will benefit by the unlimited substitution rule. He figures a good big man is still going to be better than a good little man and that the bigger institutions can more than match the reserves thrown into the breach by smaller rivals. He suggested that a saner rule would permit a man to return to the game once in each quarter. Under the present set-up, he predicted, the average two-hour game will run over three hours.

Swung Into Football

Walsh is a Hollywood boy who didn't get into the movies. After he won national recognition under the late Knute Rockne as center and captain of the famous Four Horsemen and Seven Mules, Adam wanted to go into the field of iceless refrigeration.

But football won and he went as a young man of 22 to Santa Clara, where his difficulties began immediately with his puny team forced to face Stanford, Washington, California and Southern California on successive Saturdays.

He managed to survive, though, and after serving coaching hitches at Yale and Harvard, he wound up here six years ago and appears to be set for a long stay. He gets a big kick out of seeing his youthful charges develop as men as well as players.

"That's one of the reasons why men stay with the game," he explained. "They like to feel that they are helping to mold the characters and personalities of the youngsters under them."

Walsh's Polar Bears open their 1941 season next Saturday against Tufts at Medford, Mass. After that they face in order Wesleyan, Amherst at Amherst, Mass., Williams at Williamstown, Mass., Colby, Bates and Maine at Orono.

Seats for Service Men

NEW YORK (AP)—Oue thousand reserved seats, Federal tax exempted, will be set aside for service men at each of the home games of Fordham, New York University and Manhattan at the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium, athletic heads of the three institutions said here in a joint announcement.

Manhattan and Fordham each play six home games and New York University five.

Lewandos

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Men's Topcoats $1
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50c additional for Fur Trimming
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WATertown 8500

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dorothy Bundy won Pacific southwest tennis tournament, beating Valerie Scott, 6-3, 6-3.

Three Years Ago

Pirates beat Dodgers twice and retained 3½-game lead over Cubs, who won two games from Phillies.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at New York (two).
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadelphia (2).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (2).
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
Dudra	21	3	7	0	2	.333
Cooney	432	51	139	9	58	.322
Hassett	385	57	114	1	31	.296
West	450	63	127	12	65	.277
Rowell	474	49	127	6	55	.268
Sisti	517	70	138	1	44	.267
Moore	386	40	102	5	44	.264
Waner	310	38	81	2	41	.261
Miller	566	54	136	6	64	.240
Gremp	75	7	18	0	10	.240
Demaree	141	22	32	2	16	.227
Masi	169	17	38	3	17	.225
Berres	269	21	55	1	19	.205
Roberge	152	11	31	0	14	.204
Montgomery	52	4	10	0	4	.192

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	434	120	176	36	118	.406
Cronin	505	98	161	16	95	.319
Fox	263	40	81	0	28	.308
Foxx	453	86	143	19	104	.296
Finney	481	82	140	4	52	.291
Peacock	251	27	73	0	28	.287
Tabor	474	59	133	15	100	.281
Di Maggio	544	113	151	7	49	.278
Doerr	481	66	132	16	82	.274
Pytlak	322	35	86	1	35	.267
Spence	199	22	47	2	26	.236
Newsome	213	27	48	3	16	.225
Flair	9	0	2	0	0	.222
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Ens to Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Jewel Ens, who went up to the big leagues after a year with the old Syracuse Stars of the International League in 1921, will return to Syracuse as manager of the Chiefs, successors to the Stars, it was announced by Leo T. Miller, the Chiefs' general manager.

The Village of Babylon, Long Island, has applied to the War Department for permission to dredge and erect protecting breakwaters for a pleasure boat basin, 690 by 230 feet, at the mouth of Sampawam Creek.

Sports Around the Hub

Women's State Golf at Winchester

Cramped somewhat for attention with Brooklyn and St. Louis staging a dramatic day-by-day race for the National League pennant and football bursting into the sports page headlines, is the women's state golf championship at the Winchester Country Club today. Usually the tournament is held much earlier in the season, but this year it has gained some impetus, despite the competition, due to the recent national tournament in which the girls in golf astounded local galleries by their mastery of the game.

Because of the excellent ability of the players in the national tournament, the local field expects to provide an improved brand of play. Many of the local girl golfers discovered that if they abandon some of habitual caution of the past in favor of the aggressive style of game, they could and will improve. Aside from the natural interest in the eventual winner it will be interesting to see how much, if any, the national tournament will effect the local players.

A field of some 69 were listed to tee off today and included in it are several former champions besides Mrs. Beard. Rosamond Vahey, Mrs. John Grew, Mrs. E. H. Baker, Margaret and Hariot Curtis, Mrs. Donald Belcher and Mrs. William Austin all have held the crown at one time or another.

* * *

New England football already has achieved national interest through the opening victory of Boston College, 78-0, in its game against little St. Anselm last Saturday. Next week end the Eagles clash with Tulane at New Orleans and since both are prospective 'Bowl' teams, the result will be widely publicized.

* * *

Because the Yankees clinched the American League pennant so easily and because the Dodgers and Cards are staging a thrilling National League race, the significance of the Red Sox clinching second place yesterday is somewhat submerged. Manager Joe Cronin, in behalf of the players, is deserving of congratulations. Not so many baseball experts gave the Red Sox much more than first division consideration before the season opened, let alone second place.

* * *

Canadian Divisional Boards of the National War Service Act are not uniform in their rulings regarding refusing passports to Canadian hockey players seeking to fulfill contracts to play the game in the United States, but their decisions for or against are sincere. The situation regarding maintaining professional hockey in the United States appears pretty grave at the moment, but any and all decisions of the Canadian Boards are acceptable regardless of consequences because of that sincerity.

* * *

Ed Buonato and Mel Demarais won the Fallon Memorial four-ball at Wollaston yesterday . . . W. B. Bithell sailed his Minerva to victory in the International Class A model yacht competition on the Charles River yesterday . . . Chauncy D. Steel, Jr., is the Longwood Club singles net champion as a result of beating Al Stitt, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0 . . . Jack Flynn set . . . The National Shawmut Bank of Boston's nine went down to defeat in New York, 11-4.

The first gridiron luncheon of the season took place at the Parker House this noon . . . Johnny Kelly added another to his long list of titles when he won the New England 25 kilometers in Somerville . . . Gilda Ciconne and William Turner won the singles crowns in Mrs. Hazel Wightman's annual fall boys' and girls' tennis tournament, Saturday.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 23

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:40 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (11.73 and 15.13 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; "Tune Time"; Viennese Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; "Concert and Dance."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; orchestra; Hollywood Reporter; Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Melody Time"; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; The World's Best, drama.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N. S. W.—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.3m.

London — 9:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.59meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18meg., 19.7m.

London—10:45 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—10:45 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.; 2RO8, 17.82meg., 16.8m.

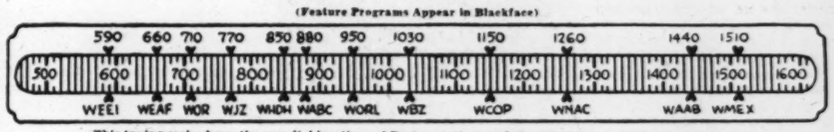
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Hits and Bits	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic r p't: Brook-	Sports and Music
3:30 News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	lyn-Philadelphia base-	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic r p't: Brook-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Deutsch's Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	lyn-Philadelphia base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Army maneuvers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	ball game	John Khey, organist
4:45 "Radio Service"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Martin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 "Answer to Nye"	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Three Bachelors", vocal
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Pu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"The World's Best"	James Melton; Francia	"Sixing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; orch.;	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Civilian Defense Pr'g'm
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	OPM speaker	Civilian Defense talk	D'Artega's Orchestra
9:00 "Radio Theater";	"Salute to Champions";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 Merle Oberon,	sports writers; concert	program	Colonial News Service	Album"
9:30 players, in 'Lydia';	artists, to champions in	"That Brewster Boy";	Russell Bennett's "Note-	"Pages From the Classical
9:45 orchestra	service	dramatic serial	book"; orchestra	Album"
10:00 Orson Welles and	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Mercury Theater	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small, songs; orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra,
10:30 Civilian Defense	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra,
10:45 News; Sports	Meet the Band	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry; comedy trio	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; Harry James'	"Music You Want"	Sing and Swing	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Sing and Swing	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Songs by Elvera	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	
10:00 K. Norris drama	"The Scour Hour"	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	Defense Prgm.; Music	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Martin"	News Commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Don Artiste"	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Treasury Quiz"	"Musical Roundup"	Farm Production Prgm.	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Launching of S. S. Mas-	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news; farm com-	"Musical Roundup"	sachusetts at Fore River	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	St. Louis-Pittsburgh tele-	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"; drama	"Valiant Lady"	graph report	Oleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	St. Louis-Pittsburgh tele-	Five Star News
3:00 Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	graph report	Sports and music
3:15 Song recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	St. Louis-Pittsburgh	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	"Riverboat Shufflers"	Sports and music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Ruth Moss interview	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Bob Hannon, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Arsenal speakers	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Army Maneuvers"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Recorded musicale	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Concert orchestra	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports comments	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Martin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Adventure Stories"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Network talk	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch,	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Harry Horlick's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Jan Peerce, in	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"Pennant Contenders"	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	J. Vrowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansaw Travel-	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent," drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Address, Senator Gerald	Variety Hour
9:15 Interview; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	P. Nye, North Dakota	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Han Hazard," comedy;	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45 tion: talks; drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	Edna O'Dell; orchestra	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or-	"The Song Shop"	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Sen. Clarke, Idaho	"Fantasy in Melody"	soloists; orchestra	"Defense Reporter"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu	"Fantasy in Melody"	College Humor"; variety;	"Mystery Hall"; David	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Cheskin's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Master	Newsreel; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Music; network	Want"; recordings	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"; news
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Dance Digest"

Brooklyn-St. Louis Continue Hectic Pennant Race Into Closing Schedule Dates

Dodgers Face Final Week With One-Game Advantage

By the Associated Press

This is "if" week in baseball. The little word looms larger and larger as the big leagues start the final week of their season and the Brooklyn Dodgers still lead the St. Louis Cardinals by the skinny edge of one game in this thrilling National League pennant chase.

The Dodgers have only five games left to play after their unexpected split with the Phillies in yesterday's twin bill, and the Cards still have six to go after knocking off the Cubs twice. The "if" is riding on every pitch now. The baseball bugs are burning the midnight oil and cornering the pencil-and-paper markets as they figure out just what the boys from St. Loo have to do if the Brooklyns do so-and-so. At this moment, here's the picture:

Club	W	L	GB	GTP
Brooklyn	96	53		5
St. Louis	94	53	1	6

And, reading from left to right, here is how the little "if" gets bigger and bigger the rest of the way home:

If the Dodgers win only one of their five games, the Cards have to break at least even in their six to grab the flag.

If Brooklyn takes two, the Cards must click in four out of six.

If "Dem Bums" win three, the Cards have to take five.

If the gallants of the Gowanus grab four and lose only one, the Gashousers need to sweep six.

Naturally, if Brooklyn goes through without a loss—well, that's all, brother.

Allen Wins

After Saturday's proceedings, in which Brooklyn downed the Phillies twice and the Cubs clouted the Cards once, to leave St. Louis two games out, it looked like the honeymoon was over for the westerners.

But yesterday the phainting Phils refused to phaint again in the nightcap. The Dodgers took the opener, 8-3, behind the five-hit elbowing of Johnny Allen, the fugitive from the American League, as a crowd of 35,909, an all-time National League high in the Quaker City, looked on. In the second game, however, Luke Hamlin brought his boom-boom ball along and served it up to Danny Litwhiler right in the first inning with the bases loaded. The last seen of the apple, it was riding in among the paying customers—and Phillies were scampering around the bases like the horses on a merry-go-round. From there, the Phils coasted home, 6-3.

Rookie Stars

Meanwhile, the Cards won their opener the hard way, 6-5. The surprise-package rookie, Stan Musial, turned in a snappy base-running job in the ninth to score the game-wrecker by coming home from third when Cub catcher Clyde McCullough left home plate unprotected to make a play at first. Young Howie Pollet took complete charge of the nightcap by tossing an eight-hitter and fanning seven for a 7-0 St. Louis win.

The Cards rest today before opening at Pittsburgh tomorrow. The Dodgers tangle with the Phils in a single game today and take tomorrow off.

On the rest of the National League Sunday card, the Cincinnati Reds and the Giants did the winning. Elmer Riddle chalked up his No. 18 for the season with a six-hit 2-0 whitewash job against the Pirates for the Reds' eighth straight win, their longest victory string of the season.

Giants Twice

The Giants jolted the Boston Braves twice, 4-0 and 15-4. Harry Feldman's nine-hit hurling took the opener and a 20-hit attack all but chased the Bostons out of the ball park in the afterpiece.

Mickey Harris' six-hit hurling and a set of three homers gave the Boston Red Sox a 4-1 win over the Yankees. That clinched second place in the American League for the Sox.

The Washington Senators took a sole lease on the dizzy heights of sixth place by flailing the Philadelphia Athletics twice—6-5 with a two-run rally in the ninth and 6-2 behind Early Wynn's eight-hit fast-balling in the second game.

St. Louis and the Indians traded shutouts, Cleveland grabbing the opener, 14-0, as Lefty Al Smith served a five-hitter, and the Brownies clicking in the second act, 3-0, as Denny Galehouse muffled his old mates with two safeties.

Tommy Bridges led the Detroit Tigers to a 6-3 win over the Chicago White Sox in their first game, but the second ended in a 14-inning 1-all deadlock when Schoolboy Rowe and Dunc Rigney hooked up in a twirling battle. The tie will be played off today.

Kelly Sends Bid For Phillies To President Frick

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—John B. Kelly, who heads a syndicate seeking to buy the National League Phillies, has taken his bid for the baseball club to League President Ford Frick.

Kelly, Director of Civilian Physical Training under the defense program, disclosed yesterday he had forwarded a copy of the bid to Frick after Gerry Nugent, Phillies President, announced he had rejected the offer.

Declaring he considered the bid "a very generous one," Kelly added, "We expect to hear from Frick today and until then we don't consider the matter closed."

Neither Nugent nor Kelly gave details of the offer and Nugent also declined to give his reasons for turning down the offer.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia—Sam Snead takes $1,500 first money in Hurst invitation golf tourney, shooting final rounds of 69-65 for total of 272 and nine-strike margin. Ben Hogan finishes out of money for first time in 57 tournaments with 291.

Los Angeles — Frank Parker beats Frank Kovacs, 7—5, 6—0, 6—1, to win Pacific southwest tennis tournament; Sarah Palfrey Cooke defeats Dorothy Bundy, 6—3, 7—5, in women's final; Helen Wills Roark and Ted Schroeder take mixed doubles, beating Mrs. Cooke and Jack Kramer, 13—11, 3—6, 6—2.

New Martinsville, W. Va.—Joe Taggart, Canton, Ohio, sets world record of 73.170 m. p. h. for 225-cubic inch hydroplanes, winning two trophies in Ohio River Regatta.

Lordship, Conn. — S. Lewis Hutcheson, Greenwich, Conn., wins all-bore championship at North American skeet shoot, breaking 100 straight targets.

Westbury, N. Y.—Mike Phipps' Gulf Stream team takes national open polo title with 10-6 victory over Aknusti.

Tony Leons, a sophomore, is being hailed as one of West Virginia's stars this year.

Where To Dine

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.

Tea Room, Candies Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Ice Cream Stands

Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester

57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307

897 Elm Street Tel. 4910

Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street

Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street

Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

When in Portsmouth

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World Series Ticket Problem

Wide World

Applications Overwhelm Seating Capacity

BROOKLYN—Jim Malone, ticket manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, tackles task of sorting some of the hundreds of letters received daily from fans seeking seats IF the Dodgers win the National League pennant.

Cause and Effect in Golf Presents Interesting Study

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Golf is a never-ending source of interest and study to those who like to try to analyze causes and effects. Frequently we read about the effects of one shot on which a match seemed to have turned, or how the outcome on some one hole ostensibly turned defeat into victory, or vice versa. Almost every golfer has a pet club which he wields with greater confidence than any other in his set and most players know of some hole which for some strange and unaccountable reason robs them of their confidence the moment they appear on its tee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Newell, the new national champion, might think back upon the short 14th hole of The Country Club, only 155 yards, a simple pitch with a six or seven-iron for her, from an elevated tee. Not once in four rounds I saw the champion play that hole did she hit the green and stay on it. The bunker to her right was her customary landing spot. Even her recovery shots from the sand on this hole were nothing to brag about, only one of them passably good; whereas her bunker play in general was high class, and twice, in different matches, she almost holed out.

Club Question

There is such a thing as playing a particular hole poorly because there is something about its terrain or bunkering that you don't like. Even oftener it is a case of never being fully satisfied as to what club to use on it. Francis Ouimet had that experience on the fourth hole of the Worcester Country Club in the national open of 1925. He finished one stroke behind Willie Macfarlane and Bobby Jones in that championship, 292 against the 291 at which they tied.

On that 230- to 240-yard hole with its plateau green and its steep embankment leading up to the putting surface Francis in the four rounds had three 4's and a 5, five over par. It was, for him, what he terms an in-between shot, meaning one in which he had to spare with one club or tax himself to reach with another, all the time figuring on a type of shot that would get him home and stay on the putting surface, not to fall short or go over. The formation of the green, moreover, was such that it probably had more three-putt efforts than any other on the course.

With regard to clubs in which the player places more or less reliance than on others in the set, there was the case of Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, one of the pre-championship favorites, who had a No. 9 iron in which she had lost faith to such an extent that her father was going to remove it from her bag before she started out on the match which saw her elimination.

Again, in this matter of clubs, I might cite Francis Ouimet and the national amateur title which he won at the Beverly Hills course, near Chicago, in 1931. His toughest match was with Billy Howell and the tension was at its height when they started away to the 17th hole. There Francis faced a long iron to the green. In his bag was an iron with a cracked shaft, ready to break on any shot. But Francis was confident that he would do better with that club than with any and his judgment was vindicated by a grand shot which reached home, followed by the winning putt.

Coaching

Four of the girls in the national, from points west, had a professional along with them, coaching them in practice shots before their play. Another girl scoffed at this, from the angle that after all the play these girls had had during the spring and summer, their game was definitely grooved and all the coaching and advice in the world would not help.

That point of view, in one sense is true; yet there is another way of looking at it. The presence of a skilled instructor in which these girls had confidence might bolster their morale, for one thing; for another, while their game might be grooved, it is conceivable that under the stress and strain of championship play their stroke might become stiff and unnatural without the girls realizing it, and a professional, acquainted with their swing, might by a word inform them as to the strange kink in their swing. He could not tell them during a match, but could before or after. Stewart Maiden used to go to championships in which Bobby Jones was a contender, not to give Bobby lessons but merely note whether he was swinging normally.

Parker, Mrs. Cooke Take Singles In Pacific Tourney

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—Frankie Parker of near-by Altadena defeated Frank Kovacs of Oakland, 7—5, 6—0, 6—1, yesterday to win the singles championship of the 15th annual Pacific southwest tennis tournament.

Parker played a smooth, brilliant game while Kovacs was erratic.

Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York defeated the defending champion, Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, 6—3, 7—5, to win the women's singles.

Budge Patty, national junior champion, defeated Bob Falkenburg, national junior boys' champion, 6—8, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1, to take the junior title. Both are from Los Angeles.

Helen Wills Roark, back in tournament tennis after two years' retirement, teamed with Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., to win the mixed doubles title.

In a match played entirely under lights, because of delays in the Saturday program, they outlasted Mrs. Cooke and Jack Kramer of Montebello, Schroeder's national doubles title mate. The score was 13—11, 3—6, 6—2.

Teamwork Spells Victory in Polo For Gulf Stream

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Gulf Stream, a polo team that had enough teamwork to overcome superior individual brilliance and better mounts of its rivals, today held the national open polo championship.

Led by two newcomers to big-time polo, Alan Corey and Charley von Stade, the Gulf Stream four won the title on International Field at the Meadow Brook Club yesterday with a 10-6 triumph over Aknusti, which had only the name and Ebby Gerry left from the quartet that took the 1940 championship.

There was no real star on the winning side although Mike Phipps, the team's only veteran and its highest ranked player, stood out a bit above the rest. Von Stade, who scored four goals from his No. 3 post, and Corey, who turned in a grand performance at back, were the real reasons why Gulf Stream won. Both played well above their six-goal ratings and they were at their best during the second half, when Gulf Stream pulled away after the score had been tied three times.

This year's Aknusti quartet was composed of Ebby Gerry, his twin brothers, Eddie and Henry, and Pete Bostwick. They played well and were superbly mounted, but in the end they weren't quite as good as a team.

North American Skeet Winners

LORDSHIP, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—S. Lewis Hutcheson of Greenwich broke 100 straight targets to win the all-bore championship yesterday in the second annual North American skeet shoot at the Remington Gun Club range here.

Ed Wylie of New York City won the high over-all championship by scoring 388 points out of a possible 400. He won the small-bore event with a 97 and the .20 gauge shoot with a perfect score Saturday and yesterday shot a 98 in the all-bore contest and a 93 in the unknown angle test.

Harriett Behrend of Erie, Pa., a newcomer to major skeet competition, took the women's all-bore crown on a shoot-off after tying with Mrs. R. R. Bogie of Brooklyn, N. Y., at 96.

P. B. Garrison of Brookline, Mass., fired a 96 to win the veterans' title, while 16-year-old Bill Handy of Bridgeport turned in a 98 to win the junior championship. Robert Jackson of Bridgewater, Mass., copped the unknown angle event with a 96.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 20

Duquesne 14, Waynesburg 3
Boston College 78, St. Anselm's 0.
Coast Guard 38, Rhode Island 0.
Norwich 27, Montclair 6.
Mount St. Mary's 6, Potomac State 0.
Mirris Harvey 7, West Virginia Wesleyan 7 (tie).
Tennessee 32, Furman 6.
North Carolina 42, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Clemson 41, Presbyterian 12.
William and Mary 53, Apprentice 0.
Virginia 41, Hampden Sydney 0.
Virginia Tech 22, Catawba 2.
Western N. C. T. 14, Georgia Teachers 7.
Indiana State 19, Illinois State T. 6.
Rose Poly 12, Wabash 7.
Miami (O) 53, Hanover 0.
Elmhurst 13, Mission House (Plymouth, Wis.) 6.
Hawaii 33, Portland 6
California Poly 16, Whittier 7.
San Francisco Junior 7, San Francisco State 6.
Colorado Mines 27, Regis 0.
Marshall 62, Omaha 6.
Wake Forest 65, Camp Davis 0.
Louisiana C. 66, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Louisiana State 28, Louisiana Tech 0.
Millsaps 20, Centenary 0.
North Carolina State 14, Richmond 7.
Virginia 41, Hampden Sydney 0.
Rollins 0, Davidson 0, tie.
Florida 26, Randolph Macon 0.
Concord State (W. Va.) 7, King 6.
Milligan 21, Bluefield 0.
Maryville 32, Hiwassee 6.
Cincinnati 46, Transylvania 6.
Missouri Mines 46, Arkansas State 0.
Morningside 31, MacAlester 6.
Augustana (S. D.) 21, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
Texas Tech 34, Abilene Christian 0.
Hardin Simmons 21, Texas Wesleyan 7.
East Texas State 36, Austin College 0.
Arizona State (Flagstaff) 32, Eastern New Mexico 0.
Hawaii 33, Portland 0.
California Poly 10, Whittier 7.
San Francisco Junior 7, San Francisco State 6.

Results Sept. 21

St. Francis (Pa) 19, Canisius 13.
St. Vincent 6, Niagara 0.
Creighton 13, St. Benedict's 7.

Ollie Anderson, retired umpire, designed five minor league ball parks which required no ground rules at any time.

The Westbrook Cardinals of Valhalla, N. Y., won the team championship with a 490 total, seven shots better than the runners-up, the Meadowbrook Park, N. J., squad.

Springfield Gets By Second Round

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 22 (AP)—Four teams—Bancroft, Iowa, Grant Town, W. Va., Springfield, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.—remained undefeated yesterday after the second round of play in the American Baseball Congress' seventh annual national amateur world series.

Bancroft blanked Springfield, Ill., 7 to 0; Grant Town shaded Randolph Field, Texas, 6 to 5; Springfield, Mass., walloped Birmingham, Ala., the defending champions, 14 to 6; and Charlotte downed Grafton, Ohio, 12 to 4.

Boston Police Win

FARMINGTON, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—The five-man squad of the Boston Police Force won the North Atlantic States police team revolver championship yesterday with a three-stage point score of 1,418.

The Massachusetts State Police team was second with 11,412, and the New York City team, the 1940 champions, third with 1,388.

Walter Walsh, Federal Bureau of Investigation agent from Arlington, Va., won individual honors with first places in four events and a tenth place in the only other match he entered.

The New York squad lost points which might have earned it the team title when Harold Voelbel, top Metropolitan marksman, was deprived of four shots in the rapid fire stage on a technicality. As the result of losing the shots, Voelbel scored a 51 in the event, while a mediocre 82 would have given his team a total of 1,419 points and the championship.

Officials held that after Voelbel claimed an alibi for one shot, Sergt. Adolph Schuber, the New York coach, broke his revolver before the range officer examined it.

New Englanders Place

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—Carl Crannell, Glens Falls, yesterday retained his tri-state Tourist Trophy motorcycle championship by beating out a field of 12 over the gruelling 25-mile course. Second place in the race, marked by several spills, went to Ken Leonard, Worcester, Mass., with Al Quattrouchi, Providence, R. I., third.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brookhattan 3, Kearny, N. J., Scots-Americans 1.
New York Americans 5, Irish-Americans 2.
Baltimore Soccer Club 4, Passon Phillies 1.
Baltimore Americans 1, Brooklyn Hispano 1 (tie).

Green Bay Packers Next Face Chicago Bears in Pro League

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, national champions oftener than any other team you can name, are riding the crest of the National League again.

But just how long they can maintain this exhalted ranking depends entirely on the powerful Chicago Bears, who have been swelling their coffers with exhibition tilts while the others prepared for the title campaign. The Bears begin defense of their championship next Sunday against the fleet Packers at Green Bay. The game has been a sellout for weeks.

Redskins to Play

On the same day the Washington Redskins, Eastern champions, make their seasonal bow against the streamlined New York Giants, now tied with Brooklyn for sectional leadership. These two contests should answer a multitude of questions on the comparative team strength of the four perennial title contenders.

Green Bay's second victory in as many starts was racked up yesterday at Cleveland's expense, the Ram's first loss in three encounters. Holding a slim 7-0 edge going into the final period, the Packers uncorked a sizzling ground attack that netted 17 points and an ultimate 24-7 triumph. Green Bay gained only 64 yards with its usually-reliable aerial attack, but rolled up 238 yards on running plays. A sturdy defense limited the Rams to 160 yards on passes and runs.

Clark Hinkle and Joe Laws and Rookie Tony Canadeo accounted for the touchdowns and another newcomer, Herman Rohrig, split the uprights from the 36 for another three points. The Rams added their seven points late in the game on a 48-yard pass gain from Marty Slovak to Johnny Drake.

Brooklyn Wins

Brooklyn, starting the second season under Jock Sutherland, got away victoriously with a 14-7 edge over Detroit. After a scoreless first half, the Dodgers covered 76 yards in eight plays for their first tally. A 73-yard quick kick by Billy Jefferson set the Dodgers back on their 10 shortly afterward. A crushing ground attack placed the ball in scoring position and then Bill Leckonby passed to Ed Rucinski for the counter. Detroit got its first touchdown in two league games when Ned Mathews intercepted a pass and ran 40 yards to score.

Greasy Neale's Philadelphia Eagles reached the .500 mark by whipping Pittsburgh, 10 to 7, on Len Barnum's 43-yard placekick. Lou Tomasetti scored the Eagle touchdown and Boyd Brumbaugh counted for the Steelers.

The three Sunday clashes drew 52,162 customers.

National League

Western Division	W	L	T	For	Agst
Green Bay	2	0	0	47	7
Cleveland	2	1	0	34	44
Chicago Cards.	0	1	0	6	10
Detroit	0	2	0	7	37
Chicago Bears	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Division					
New York	1	0	0	24	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	14	7
Philadelphia	1	1	0	10	31
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	21	27
Washington	0	0	0	0	0

Sunday's Results

Brooklyn 14, Detroit 7.
Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 7.
Green Bay 24, Cleveland 7.

This Week's Schedule

Saturday (night).
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago Cardinals.

Sunday
Chicago Bears at Green Bay.
New York at Washington.

Snead Closing In on Hogan

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—If Ben Hogan looked over his shoulder today he might see the specter of a tall, dark man from the mountains who threatens to pry loose his grip on the Vardon Cup—symbol of supremacy in professional golf.

The mountain shooter is Samuel Jackson Snead, the Hill Billy now of Hot Springs, Va., who romped off with the $7,500 Hurst invitation tournament yesterday.

P. G. A. Tournament Director Fred Corcoran watched Slammin' Sammy win the 72-hole Hurst with a 272—eight under par and nine strokes ahead of his nearest foe—and declared, "This looks like it might be Sam's year again."

"Snead has a fine chance of catching Hogan," said Corcoran. "There are six more tournaments this year, and the way Sam looked today, he's going to be hard to stop."

Snead's victory boosted his Vardon point total to 404 against 494 for Hogan, who won the cup last year. Hogan took 291, which broke his streak of finishing in the money in 56 consecutive tournaments. But Benny's still leading the year's money winners with $15,983, against Snead's second-place $11,498.

Sam opened the Hurst by firing a 64, six under par, for a new course record. He followed this with an unhappy 75, then bounced back on the final 36 roles with sub-par 69-65.

Dick Metz of Chicago, Ill., batted out a 281 for second place and $1,000 and Jimmy Demaret, the Texan playing out of Noroton, Conn., carded 282 for third and $750.

Vic Ghezzi, the national P. G. A. champion from Deal, N. J., and Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., shot 284 for $425 each. Former national open champions Gene Sarazen, and Byron Nelson, and Billy Burke, Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C., and Terl Johnson, Philadelphia, tied at 285 and won $160 each.

Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., and Tony Penha, Dayton, Ohio, trailed for $100 each with 286. Craig Wood, national open king, was among also-rans with 287.

Marvin (Bud) Ward, national amateur champion, led his fellow simon-pures with 296, followed by Billy Hyndman, Philadelphia, 302.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Brooklyn	96	53	.644	
St. Louis	94	53	.639	1
Cincinnati	84	64	.568	11½
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531	17
New York	68	76	.472	25½
Chicago	68	81	.456	28
Boston	60	88	.405	35½
Philadelphia	41	105	.281	53½

Results Sept. 20

New York 4, Boston 3.
New York 7, Boston 3.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 3.

Results Sept. 21

New York 4, Boston 0.
New York 15, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	98	50	.662	
Boston	80	68	.541	18
Chicago	74	75	.497	24½
Cleveland	73	75	.493	25
Detroit	72	76	.486	26
Washington	67	80	.456	30½
St. Louis	66	81	.449	31½
Philadelphia	62	87	.416	36½

Results Sept. 20

New York 8, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 2.
Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.

Results Sept. 21

Boston 4, New York 1.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 14, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 1, Chicago 1. (14 inns.).

Charlie Anderson, rated one of the best ends in the Big Nine, is eligible again for football at Ohio State.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results September 21

International League

Final Play-offs

Newark 4, Montreal 3 (Montreal leads, 3-2).

American Association

Final Play-offs

Louisville 12, Columbus 4 (Columbus leads, 2-1).

Dixie Series

Nashville (Southern Assn) 6, Dallas (Texas) 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 9-6, Hollywood 3-0.
Los Angeles 2-6, Seattle 0-5.
Sacramento 10-3, Oakland 6-6.
Portland 6-3, San Francisco 1-10.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Final official Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	104	70	.598
Sacramento	101	73	.574
San Diego	101	75	.574
Hollywood	85	91	.483
San Francisco	81	95	.460
Oakland	81	95	.460
Los Angeles	72	98	.424
Portland	71	97	.423

Grid Action To Speed Up On Week End

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The football season already has started fast, but the action scheduled for next week end will make this look like the beginning of a snail race.

Last Friday and Saturday saw a dozen or so major teams, mostly in the South, playing season openers. This week only a few conservatives, such as the Big Three and a few of the Western Conference teams, will remain out of competition. And the schedule for many early starters demands their best efforts.

With such games as Minnesota-Washington, Stanford - Oregon, Navy-William and Mary, Louisiana State-Holy Cross, Tulane-Boston College and Purdue-Vanderbilt (to name just a few) on the slate, there's no talking about September push-overs.

So far, the only upset has been Saturday's scoreless tie between Davidson, one of the lesser members of the Southern Conference, and Rollins. Tennessee, threatened in advance with trouble from a strong Furman team, calmed the Purple Hurricane to a zephyr by winning its 33rd consecutive regular season victory, 32 to 6. Louisiana State tuned up for its meeting with Holy Cross by whipping Louisiana Tech, 25-0, and Boston College had a workout under game conditions before starting south, swamping St. Anselm, 78-0.

In the first Southern Conference game, North Carolina State turned back Richmond, 14-7, with the aid of a 63-yard touchdown run by Dick Watts. Wake Forest, William and Mary, North Carolina, Virginia Tech, The Citadel and Clemson of the same conference all rolled up impressive scores against minor opponents. Florida, the third early starter in the Southeastern, whipped Randolph Macon, 26-0.

In the few games of importance in other sectors, Duquesne, which has lost only once in two seasons, was held to a 14-2 score by little Waynesburg; Marshall of West Virginia overwhelmed Omaha, 62-6; Texas Tech outscored Abilene Christian, 34-0; Hardin Simmons downed Texas Wesleyan, 31-7, and the University of Hawaii whipped Portland, 33-6.

This week's major action starts Friday with Georgetown-Mississippi, Temple - Kansas, Denver-Iowa State, U. C. L. A.-Washington State and Brigham Young-Montana as some of the headliners. On Saturday, reading from South to West, the bigger games include Florida-Mississippi State, Georgia - Mercer, Kentucky - Virginia Tech, V. M. I.-Clemson, Davidson-North Carolina State, Duke-Wake Forst, North Carolina-South Carolina, Notre Dame-Arizona, Michigan-Michigan State, Iowa-Drake, Indiana-Detroit, Ohio State-Missouri, Oklahoma-Oklahoma Aggies, Texas Christian-Tulsa, Baylor-Hardin Simmons, Colorado - Texas, California - St. Mary's and Southern California-Oregon State.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the September 27 Issue

HOW THE NAZIS RUN FRANCE (III) By Egon Kaskeline

In this, the last of three articles on France under Nazi rule, a Swiss correspondent long in France discusses industry, agriculture, and French credit; he uses French Labor as Vichy's stepchild and French economy as Germany's handmaid.

BURMA: CHINA'S BUSY BACK DOOR By Moung H. Phow

Discussion of the strategic importance of Burma to China and to British-American-Chinese military co-operation, should Britain and the United States become involved in hostilities in the Far East.

LONDON'S ORGAN GRINDERS CARRY ON By Eileen Soper

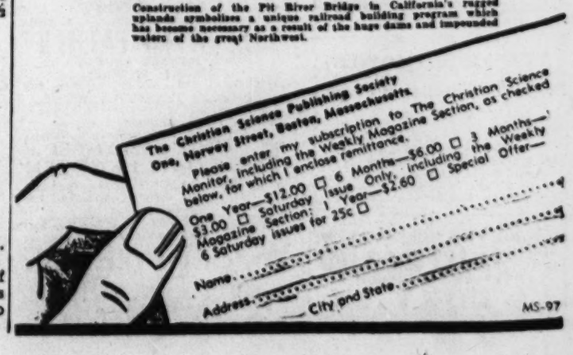
A London artist whose delightful drawings of children in former magazine sections have caused much comment pictures Britain's street musicians in their favorite haunts.

IDAHO vs. MAINE By Rodney L. Brink and Horlon Trott

If a baked potato is just an item on a menu to you, this debate between an Idaho Champion and an Aroostook Contender will convince you that there are potatoes and potatoes.

MEN, LAKES AND RAILROAD DETOURS By Richard L. Neuberger

Construction of the Pit River Bridge in California's rugged uplands symbolizes a unique railroad building program which has become necessary as a result of the huge dams and impounded waters of the great Northwest.



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MS-97

Current Art Exhibitions—'Here Comes Mr. Jordan' on the Screen

European Artists in U. S. Display Work at Andover

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition which is stimulating and provocative is to be seen at the Addison Gallery of American Art in Andover through Nov. 9. It bears the title, "European Artists Teaching in America." But its significance reaches beyond the implications of that title. Several pictures each are exhibited by eminent Europeans, showing their manner of painting while living across the Atlantic, and the most recent tendencies after residing in the United States. The choice was necessarily limited. It has latitude, showing the wide scope of technical adaptation, and the variations in taste, tendency, and qualification. German painters, first to be pressed into exodus, predominate.

The Addison Gallery is to be commended for its intelligent program of exhibitions. Andover has ignored the easier role, has come squarely to grips with the challenging problems of modern paintings, has shown displays which are not necessarily palatable, has revealed the panorama without bias or prejudice. All this has been planned in conjunction with a program of education.

It is well then to approach the current exhibitors as teachers. For some, teaching is apparently a cherished vocation; others have had to take pupils as a means of livelihood. Not every painter can, or should teach. Some painters are perpetual pupils themselves, ever changing, ever striving. The theory they taught with conviction half a dozen years ago, may have been abandoned in the course of fresh experiment.

* * *

Of the two extremes towards which present tendencies drift, that of the abstract painter may in the long run prove more beneficial. In abstraction the artist works from within, composing anew with carefully manipulated elements. The abstract artist forces himself to be creative for effect, leaning upon no visual or emotional prop. He sets great limitations upon himself, and then forces his ingenuity to its utmost.

Abstract painters, like Josef Albers and Moholy-Nagy, sharpen the student's powers of observation, force him to be clear, logical, and thrifty in the use of materials. Despite the seemingly recondite character of their pictures, they have had a more penetrating influence upon art today, applied and industrial, than their more comprehensible neighbors. The clean edges, smooth surfaces, geometric emphasis, remind us of articles of machine manufacture; however, incidentally they contrive an abstract of space, an illusion of light, an equivalent for textural variation which makes the groping naturalist or misty impressionist seem dated and overbearing. The abstract painters have restored essentials befogged by details and affectations that accumulated in the growth of the naturalistic tradition.

There is further the question of color which abstract artists have been able to use with more purity, more vigor, and finer modulation. In the delicate mutations of color they create movement, atmosphere, vitality which rarely have their counterpart in subject pictures. This is no brief for abstraction. It is simply an admission of features observed. The abstract contributions of the British Stanley William Hayter seemed striking in tone, unwieldy and groping in linear pattern. The abstraction of Amadee Ozenfant has visual resemblance. But it is kept pure, structural, and strong through shrewd dispensation of design elements, and through sensitive tone gradations. The surrealist adumbrations do not deepen the significance at any rate to this spectator.

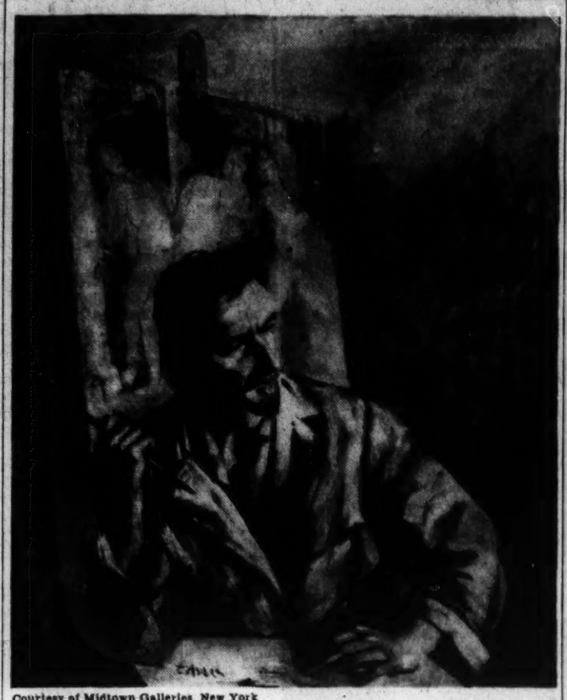
* * *

German Expressionism has held the American fancy now for some time. While the Bauhaus influence was chiefly intellectual, the Expressionists provided the emotional fillip, with distorted drawing, high-keyed color, excessive contrast. Pictures were meant to be moods, visions, evocations, and color was applied in a vaporous, allusive manner. It was also handled bluntly and thickly. If airplanes soar high in this mechanical age, feeling runs deep. Artists, responsive to every qualifying trend, have soared and penetrated. At Andover, George Grosz shows grimly the way he feels in "A Piece of My World." "From the Roof" is a commentary on the savagery of the Spanish Civil War.

Other Americans by adoption, who now teach here, introduce the manner of Cézanne, Picasso, Derain, Braque. It has become common practice to adopt the fleecy surfaces of Renoir, the gem-like color (those who can achieve it) of Matisse. Painters like Zoltan Sepeshy, Frederick Taubes, and Karl Zerbe have found a following in America. They are within grasp, free of the domination of photographic naturalism, without seeming remote.

To this variety of influences Americans have already been subjected. They used to go abroad deliberately to study with artists such as this group in Andover. The teachers have now come to their pupils. But there is a difference, for the teachers must in some respects commence anew, distilling the essence of a new environment into forms and rhythms. They are giving, and receiving, a trying interlude, but a challenging one.

Others represented at the Addison Gallery are Simka Dimkovitch, Kurt Seligmann, Rudolf Jacobi, Annot and Herbert Bayer. There is a fine catalog with a reflective introduction by Bartlett Hayes, illustrations and statements by the artists.



Courtesy of Midtown Galleries, New York

'Portrait of a Painter'

Canvas by Frederic Taubes now on view at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass.

Connick Glass Exhibited

Boston has become a great center for the design of stained glass windows. Opportunities come often for the layman to visit local studios, not only to see the windows, but to witness the details and complexities that attend their making. The medieval art has been revived and accommodated to contemporary needs; it has profited by modern invention, and modern technical accessories. Basically, however, the problems remain the same, for the glassman, today or yesterday. He must assemble quantities of vari-shaped pieces of glass into a design. That design must be suited to the panel of the wall in which it is installed, it must transmit light in the right distribution, the right intensity, and in the most pleasing and inspiring pattern.

Stained glass can be produced only through understanding of materials and design problems. It has come into its own in the twentieth century for many reasons. First, because there has been a medieval revival, and a revaluation of the achievement of the so-called Dark Ages. Second, because we have become more sensitively aware of light through the multiple uses of electricity and because of technological experimentation with glass and glass coloring.

The stained glass window is refreshing because it responds to natural light, which changes continually, thus altering the effect of the glass. Stained glass is also gratifying because of its variations from accidentals and personal deviation. It is free of the repetition and monotony that qualifies mechanical manufacture. As stained glass windows are watched, they become brilliant or subdued; certain colors dominate while others vanish or become neutralized; the whites may tell as blue, the blues may darken; the ruby tints become points of sparkling red.

Through today and Tuesday the studio of Charles Connick will be open to the public for the display of two lancets which bring to completion the windows of the nave of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer in New York. They are to be placed opposite each other in the north and south walls. The north window is supplied more abundantly with yellow and golden hues meant to compensate in their glowing warmth for the characteristic coolness of north light. The south window, on the other hand, exposed to bright light, is keyed down to a low but rich palette of blues, greens, and violets. The glassman uses black very sparingly for it makes yawning gaps in the glass. He substitutes for black a deep violet. The robes of John of Vercelli and Didacus of Victoria, to whom these lancets are dedicated, are devised from the deep mulberry and amethyst hues, known in the trade as "glassman's black." John and Didacus bear the dragon and olive branch respectively. Below their full-length portraits are medallions illustrating great moments in the careers of the two.

The pictorial material is stylized as is customary in stained glass, and mounted against a decorative background in which the color notes reverberate. Stained glass is a tissue of flickering lights, and modulated tonalities. Completed, it becomes a unit as organic and cohesive as a tapestry.

Now, that the art is not only restored to usage but apparently in demand, it would be interesting for the glassmen to adapt it to broader needs. Panels of beautiful glass could be installed in schools and libraries and concert halls. Subject matter could be widened to include local history and native literature.

D. A.

Craven Anniversary

On Friday evening, Sept. 26, Frank Craven, star of "Village Green," the new comedy at Henry Miller's Theater, New York, will celebrate a professional birthday. The date will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of "Bought and Paid For," the George Broadhurst melodrama, which provided Craven with his large personal success in the role of Jimmy Gilley, a wily $14-a-week third assistant shipping clerk. Until that success Craven, now a ranking comedian, playwright, director, and producer, was about to abandon acting to devote himself to writing, which he was then finding much more lucrative.

A comedian and the son of a comedian, he was born in Boston, where he made his debut as a child. His parents, John T. Craven and Ella Mayer, were leading members of the Boston Theater Company.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—One man show of water colors by Orville Hempler. Through Sept. 27.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn. Through September. Colored poster, illustrating the evolution of the automobile. Through Oct. 5. Esperanto, loaned through the courtesy of the Boston Esperanto Society and Esperanto-Rondo Amika. Through Sept. 28.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition by Karl Oberteuffer.

Chilren's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pictures by Edna Hubbell.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Pels-Lucien Galleries, 1046 Beacon Street—English landscape and masters. Through Sept. 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General exhibition of paintings and sculptures by members of the guild.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits, XIX century English landscapes and rare early American furniture. Exhibition of personalized portrait sculpture by Peter Hayward.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer, John Singer Sargent, John Marin, Edward Hopper and Dodge MacKnight. Also Islamic Art, XIV-XVII centuries; Art of Northwestern India and Central Asia; French Drawings, XIX-XX centuries and X-Ray Shadowgraphs. Through September.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9-5; Sundays 2-6; closed Mondays. Velvet Cape, embroidered hood and orphrey, second half of Fifteenth century (Italian); New Accessories Gallery; Roses in a Glass, by Edouard Vuillard, French School; Landscape by George Innes, American School.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Concord: Concord Art Center—Wash drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott. Pencil drawings by Henry H. Brooks. Through Oct. 15.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of Ceramics by Marion L. P. Posdick. Through Oct. 7.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library (Art Gallery)—Exhibition of Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through September.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—New installations of Museum Accessions.

Montgomery In State And Orpheum Film

"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," which came to the State and Orpheum Theaters Saturday, is a film fantasy, given a kind of validity by its emotional values: Laughter, a little pathos here and there, a decent kindliness pervading its heroics, and some slick whimsical writing.

Pugilist Joe Pendleton (Robert Montgomery) is supposed to have passed on in an airplane crash. But Messenger 7013, in what his superior, Mr. Jordan, describes as unwarranted eagerness, plucks Joe from his plane into the misty stratosphere too soon. Mr. Jordan of course is another Mr. Brink of "On Borrowed Time." He is supposed to represent death. And the film bears a family resemblance to such more serious supernatural pieces as "Outward Bound," "Death Takes a Holiday," and "Berkeley Square."

* * *

When Joe has been snatched into the empyrean, it is discovered that he has still half a century to go on earth. So, since his body has been sent to a crematorium by his manager, Max Corkle, Mr. Jordan and Messenger 7013 are faced with the job of finding him another. They provide, first, that of a swindling financier, and later that of the prize fighter whom Joe was booked to meet.

This is the wraith's progress in "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." It is far-fetched but entertaining. There is no attempt to inject confusing and corrupting elements of pseudo-science, mysticism, or pseudo-religion. One of the strategies of the film is that while the spectator sees Joe Pendleton always as Joe Pendleton, the other characters of the story accept him successively as two other persons. But some confusion results from the circumstance that Joe retains his own identity when he occupies the body of the financier, whereas when he assumes the aspect of the other pugilist he takes over also his identity.

* * *

Robert Montgomery gives an expert performance as Joe, Mr. Jordan is delicately presented by Claude Rains, James Gleason is wistfully tough as Max, Edward Everett Horton amusing as the messenger, and Evelyn Keyes takes care of the romantic interest.

Prize fighters figure also in the companion film, "Ringside Maisie," which offers Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. There is an amusing sequence at the beginning in which Miss Sothern as a taxi dancer is literally danced off her feet by an enthusiastic jitterbug who has bought a long string of tickets. The ring scenes are brutally realastic. George Murphy is the fight manager, Robert Sterling the pugilist, and Virginia O'Brien sings in her familiar dead-pan style.

Richard Tucker

Scene From 'Mr. Big'

Jack Leslie, Eleanor Phelps, Harry Gribbon, Hume Cronyn, Barry Sullivan (rear), and Fay Wray as they appear in the George Kaufman production at the Plymouth Theater.

Talbot

Tonio Selwart

In Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind" at the Colonial.

News of the Screen

"Thumbs Up, Texas" is March of Time's latest issue in its series of films depicting regional contributions to national defense.

* * *

George Stevens, the producer-director who made "Penny Serenade," will soon begin work on "Mr. Twilight," starring Cary Grant and Jean Arthur, at Columbia. Sidney Buchman is now completing the screenplay, which presents Mr. Grant as a self-educated vagabond and a fugitive from justice. Miss Arthur will act a former teacher, turned real estate woman.

* * *

Rita Hayworth, after her first vacation in two years, has reported back to Colum[illegible] where she will soon begin work on "Eadie Was a Lady," with Franchot Tone, John Hubbard, Egar Buchanan, and James Gleason. Miss Hayworth recently appeared before the cameras with Fred Astaire in "You'll Never Get Rich," which will be nationally released on Sept. 25.

* * *

Upon the conclusion of his work opposite Greta Garbo in "Twins," Melvyn Douglas will appear with Norma Shearer in "We Were Dancing," which Sidney Franklin will direct.

* * *

"The Girl on the Hill" replaces "Kathleen" as the title of the M-G-M production which brings Shirley Temple back to the screen from a brief retirement. The picture is in production with Herbert Marshall, Laraine Day, Gail Patrick, and Felix Bressart, under the direction of Harold S. Bucquet.

* * *

Kay Kayser, the bandleader, has signed a new two-year three-picture contract with RKO-Radio. Mr. Kayser and his men are currently finishing "Playmates," their third job for RKO. The other two films were "That's Right, You're Wrong" and "You'll Find Out."

Programs of Ballet Russe

Programs are complete for the three weeks' engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, beginning Oct. 8 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and featuring Leonide Massine, Alexandra Danilova, Tamara Toumanova, Igor Youskevitch, Nathalie Krassovska, Frederic Franklin, and others.

The bill for the première will include the new Salvador Dali-Leonide Massine collaboration, "Labyrinth," a surrealist work based upon Schubert's Seventh Symphony dealing with the legend of Ariadne and Theseus for which the Spanish painter provided the libretto, scenery and costumes. Other ballets on the opening night program are "Poker Game" and "Gaîté Parisienne."

Additional new productions to be offered later in the engagement are "The Magic Swan," which Alexandra Fedorova has re-staged from the third act of "Swan Lake," and "Saratoga," a ballet on an American subject with an original score by Jaromir Weinberger and choreography by Leonide Massine.

Matinées this season will take place only on Saturdays, but evening performances will be given throughout each week, inclusive of Sundays. Efrem Kurtz will conduct the orchestra. The programs for the engagement follow:

Oct. 8—Poker Game, Labyrinth, Gaîté Parisienne.
Oct. 9—Poker Game, Labyrinth, Gaîté Parisienne.
Oct. 10—Serenade, Nutcracker, Spectre de la Rose, Capriccio Espagnol.
Oct. 11—Matinee, Serenade, The Nutcracker, Spectre de la Rose, Capriccio Espagnol.
Oct. 11—Evening, Poker Game, Labyrinth Gaîté Parisienne.
Oct. 12—Schéhérazade, The New Yorker, Labyrinth.
Oct. 13—Rouge et Noir, The Magic Swan, Vienna—1814.
Oct. 14—Sylphides, Pétrouchka, Prince Igor.
Oct. 15—Seventh Symphony, The Nutcracker, Beau Danube.
Oct. 16—Poker Game, The Magic Swan, Afternoon of a Faun, Devil's Holiday.
Oct. 17—Baiser de la Fée, Labyrinth, Three-Cornered Hat.
Oct. 18—Matinee, Coppélia, Spectre, de la Rose, Prince Igor.
Oct. 18—Evening, Sylphides, Schéhérazade, Seventh Symphony.
Oct. 19—The Magic Swan, Saratoga, The New Yorker.
(No performances on Oct. 20, 21, 22)
Oct. 23—Bogatyri, Vienna—1814, Gaîté Parisienne.
Oct. 24—The Nutcracker, Saratoga, Vienna—1814.
Oct. 25—Matinee, The Magic Swan, Pétrouchka, Saratoga.
Oct. 25—Evening, Rouge et Noir, Three-Cornered Hat, Spectre de la Rose, Saratoga.
Oct. 26—Serenade, Baiser de la Fée, Bacchanale, Capriccio Espagnol.
Oct. 27—Saratoga, Schéhérazade, Gaîté Parisienne.
Oct. 28—Fantastic Toyshop, Labyrinth, Beau Danube.
Oct. 29—Coppélia, Bacchanale, The New Yorker.
Oct. 30—Sylphides, Bogatyri, Nutcracker.
Oct. 31—The Magic Swan, Pétrouchka, Spectre de la Rose, Capriccio Espagnol.
Nov. 1—Matinee, Nutcracker, Fantastic Toyshop, Devil's Holiday.
Nov. 1—Evening, Schéhérazade, Labyrinth, The New Yorker.
Nov. 2—The Magic Swan, Saratoga, Afternoon of a Faun, Gaîté Parisienne.

Chester Hale, Dance Director

Chester Hale, co-producer and dance director for the new musical comedy, "Viva O'Brien," which has its premiere at the Shubert Thursday night, Sept. 25, is an expert on the dance. Before staging and directing production dance numbers for Broadway, he toured Europe and North and South America as a featured dancer in many of the big stage productions of the past 20 years.

Mr. Hale in 1925 went to the Capitol Theater as ballet master after a call from Major Bowes, the managing director. He was so well liked that he became a producer of the stage shows and remained at the Capitol until 1934 when he received a contract from M-G-M to go to Hollywood as a dance director. During his Capitol Theater stay, he arranged and staged three new dances every week. He also prepared many shows for the Shuberts, during this time.

Upon his return from Hollywood in 1936, he was engaged by the Shuberts for the operetta, "Frederika." Then he went to Dallas where he produced the show at the Pan-American Casino at the Dallas Centennial. In this show he had a ballet of 48

Mr. Hale in 1939 sent a group to the Dorchester House in London, and was engaged for the Lido in Italy. At the same time, he had a group appearing at Cannes in France. These groups were forced to return to the United States by the war.

Theater people who have studied with Mr. Hale include Clifton Webb, Mimiam Hopkins, Irene Castle, Ruth Chatterton, Greta Garbo, Vivian Fay, Paul Draper, and Alice Faye whose first engagement was in a Chester Hale unit at the Capitol.

Maurice Seymour

Eileen Patton

In "The Student Prince" coming to the Boston Opera House on Sept. 29.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Majestic—"Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Plymouth—"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Films in Boston

Exeter—"River's End," Dennis Morgan and Elizabeth Earl. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Aster. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:40 a. m., 12:44, 3:48, 6:52, 9:56. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 11:19 a. m., 2:23, 5:27, 8:31.

Kenmore—"Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:10, 4:35, 8:10. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Ice-Capades," 10:00 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains, and Evelyn Keyes. 9:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7:05, 10:25. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:40.

Paramount—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Asther. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2, 5:50, 8:40, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Parachute Battalion," Nancy Kelly, Edmond O'Brien, Robert Preston. 2:49, 5:21, 7:53, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:37, 4:09, 6:41, 9:13.

Scollay—"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Ice-Capades," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—Belgium's Underground Press, Louisiana Purchase, Islands of the St. Lawrence, two cartoons, Craig Wood and Ted Husing, Edgar Kennedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m.-11 p. m.

State—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains and Evelyn Keyes. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix—"Man Who Changed the World." "Will France Rise Again?" "West Indies—Isles of Fate." "Underground Press." "Old-Time Vaudeville," "Craig Wood's Golf." "Lions for Sale." "Andre Kostelanetz." "Color Cartoons," and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Men of Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40.

Tremont—"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:20 a. m., 2:10, 6, 9:50. "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:55, 7:45.

Uptown—"Jungle Cavalcade," 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Manpower," George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Manpower," George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker and Wallace Ford. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "I'll Wait for You." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:45 and 7:45. "Manpower," George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. 3:40, 9:40. On the Stage—"Sunkist Vanities." 2:10, 9:10.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Batchelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler. 1:50, 6:50, 8:00. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:13, 6:21, 9:29.

Cleveland Circle: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Tom Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8.

University: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "San Antonio Rose." 1:50, 5, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Dressed to Kill." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hold That Ghost, Costello and Abbott. "Prisoner of Shark Island." 2 Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:30, 9:30. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:34, 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winniger. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 2:49, 8:23. "San Antonio Rose." 1:40, 7:10, 10:04.

Park: "Adventure in Washington, Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:27, 9:42. "The Getaway." 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Nan Grey. "In Old Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:30 and 8:15. "Adventure in Washington," Virginia Bruce. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "23½ Hours' Leave," "Sweethearts of the Navy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benney and Kay Francis. 3:13, 6:25, 8:25.

Mystic: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the "Dead End Kids." 3:15, 5:30, 8:25. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 2:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Man Made Monster." 2:15, 7, 10:03. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:19, 8:29.

Orpheum: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Wide Open Town." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:15, 8:30. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:20, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3, 9. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 1:55, 7:55.

Medford: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:35, 8:15. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 5:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 9:05. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:50, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Bad Men of Missouri." 3:25, 9:25. "Jungle Cavalcade," 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 3, 9:44. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:16, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Dive Bomber," Erroll Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. Also selected short subjects.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Montgomery and Linda Hayes.

Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:08, 8:08. "Dressed to Kill." 3:55, 9:55.

Revere: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:30, 9:30. "Dressed to Kill," 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8.

Central: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "A Voice in the Night." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Horror Island," Dick Foran and Peggy Moran. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Affectionately Yours." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Hit the Road," with the "Dead End Kids" and Barton MacLane. 2:09, 7:54. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 1:45 and 7:30.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Broadway Limited," Dennis O'Keefe and Patsy Kelly. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Blondie on a Budget." Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 4, 8:30, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:10, 6:06.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE
Sun Valley Serenade
GLENN MILLER ORCHESTRA
Milton Berle · Lynn Bari
Joan Davis
Plus
Fiction's mighty man of mystery
★THE GAY FALCON★
GEORGE SANDERS · WENDY BARRIE

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Plus "RIVER'S END"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Radio City Music Hall — Rockefeller Center
"LYDIA"
Alexander Korda's production starring
MERLE OBERON
ON GREAT STAGE: "AN AUTUMN REVUE"
—Russel Markert's colorful spectacle, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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'SUN VALLEY SERENADE'
+ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW +
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BOSTON (STAGE)

OPERA HOUSE • Opens Mon. Eve., Sept. 29
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of All Operettas
STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evens.: 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65.

PLYMOUTH • **FINAL WEEK!**
Matinee Thursday, 55c to $2.20
A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN and MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN
with HUME CRONYN-FAY WRAY
BETTY FURNESS-HARRY GRIBBON
Evens. $2.75-55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat., $2.20-55c

MAJESTIC • Last 8 Times
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 55c to $1.65
CANADA LEE and ORSON WELLES' present
"NATIVE SON"
with JOHN BERRY
PATRICIA PALMER
a play by Paul Green & Richard Wright
Evens. 55c-$2.20; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65
Spe. Perf. Aug. United Spon.-Am. Aid Com., Fri. Nite

COLONIAL Last 8 Times Tonight, 8:30
Theatre Guild and Playwrights present
HELEN HAYES
In MAXWELL ANDERSON'S
"CANDLE IN THE WIND"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway. Cir. 6-9760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILLE WATSON · PAUL LUKA

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,0
Previous day's sales 251,4
1941 volume to date 101,784,1
1940 volume to date 149,661,8

Some Stocks Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Steadier tendencies crept into the stock market today and scattered favorites were bid up fractions to around a point.

Dealings were slow throughout and top gains reduced near the final hour. Fractional losers were plentiful and numerous issues at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Brokers continued to blame speculative indifference mainly on the bearish turn taken by German-Russian war developments. In the light of apparent beatings being taken by the Reds, however, some analysts seemed impressed by such timid buying as appeared and the lack of real liquidation. The business scene and Washington moves provided no outstanding stimulus, it was suggested.

Better acting stocks included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Western Union, American Telephone, Standard oil (N. J.), Socony-Vacuum, International Paper, J. I. Case, Anecanda, Boeing, Consolidated Aircraft and Pepsi-Cola.

Backward at times were Union Pacific, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, Paramount Pictures, General Electric, Texas Corp. and Public Service of N. J.

Rail Bonds Rise

Selected rails made minor gains today in a bond market which otherwise generally drooped.

Traders gave the majority of their attention to the carriers but in this category, as in others, operations went at a slow pace toward the close.

Japanese bonds continued to decline in the foreign list, along with Oslo City 4½s, Denmark 6s of '42, and Argentine 4s of February 72. Panama stamped "A" 3¼s of '94 and Rome 6½s were up slightly.

A block of more than 100 Nickel Plate 6s of '41 changed hands at a price above Saturday's close to stand out in the domestic corporate list. Other gainers included Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, American Telephone 3s and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Fractionally lower quotations were marked up for Continental Oil 2¾s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, Shell Union 2½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Wabash 1st 5s of '39, among others.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Extras	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Fyr-Fyter A	50c		Oct. 15		Sep. 30
Clearfield Trust (Clearfield, Pa.)	25c		Oct. 1		Sep. 20
Brainard Steel	10c		Oct. 1		Sep. 25
Baker (J T) Chem	25c		Oct. 1		Sep. 20
Sonoco Prod	25c		Oct. 1		Sep. 18
Midvale Co	Stock		Nov. 1		Oct. 10
Mutual Bank & Trust (St. Louis)	10c				Sep. 15

*Two additional shares of common stock for each share of common held.

Irregular

Frick Co	$2	Oct. 1		Sep. 18
Hawaiian Sum Plantation, Ltd	20c	Sep. 25		Sep. 17
Investors Royalty	20c	Sep. 30		Sep. 20
do pf	$1.50	Sep. 30		Sep. 20
Morris Plan Industrial	10c	Sep. 30		Sep. 26
Bank (N Y)	40c	Oct. 1		Sep. 19
Bo Franklin Proc	10c	Sep. 30		Sep. 19

Liquidating

Simms Petroleum	50c			

Resumed

Bliss E W Co	$1	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	

Accumulated

Baltimore Brick Co 5 pf	$1.50		Sep. 27	Sep. 18
St. Lawrence Corp Ltd A pf	25c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Borg Pap 6 pf A	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Do 4-6 pf B	$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 22	

Regular

Aetna Stand Eng 5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 25	
Amer Fid & Casualty (Va)	15c	Q Oct. 10	Sep. 30	
Amer Security & Trust (Washington,D.C.)	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 18	
Baker (J T) Chm 12½pc	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 18	
Do 5½ 1st pf $1.37½	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 18	
Baldwin Rubber 12½pc	Oct. 21		Oct. 15	
Bausch & Lomb Optical	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Do 5 cm conv pf $1.25	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 24	
Beacon Asso, Inc	35c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Birdsboro F & M	40c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Bon Ami A	50c	Q Oct. 30	Oct. 20	
Do B	$1	Q Oct. 30	Oct. 20	
Boston—Stor Ware	62½pc	Q Oct. 31	Oct. 15	
Brainard Steel	75c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 25	
Callaway Mills	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25	
Carter J W Co	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 10	
Cent Franklin Proc	$2	Oct. 1	Sep. 27	
Do	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Cent-Penn Nat Bk	40c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 22	
Cent Specialty Co	12½pc	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 22	
City Inv pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Clearfield Trt Co (Clearfield, Pa)	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25	
Commercial Nat Bk Tr	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Commonwealth Edi	45c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	
Cottrell (C B) & Sons Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Dome Mines Ltd	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Duval Tex Sulphur	25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Early & Daniel	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Do	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
Fulton Tr (NY)	$2.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Finance Co of Pa	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
First Nat Bk (Balt.)	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
First Nat Bk (Hartford)	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Franklin Process	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Frick Co 6 pf	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Gen Instrument	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Gilbert (A C) pf	87½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Green (H L) Co, Inc.	$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Griggs Cooper & Co pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Oct. 1	
Harris-Seybold-Potter Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Hartford Gas Co do 8 pf	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Hasbld Fin Corp	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Idaho-Md Mines	$1	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Lawrence G&E Co	5c	M Oct. 21	Oct. 10	
Life Ins Co of Va	75c	Q Oct. 13	Sep. 30	
MacAnd & Forbs Do pf	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
March Calcul M	$1.50	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Mass Inv Tr	37½pc	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Merch & NWk Tr	37½pc	Q Oct. 20	Sep. 30	
Mt States T&T	$1.75	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Nat Cash Register	$1.75	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Nat P&Lt $6 pf	25c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
N Am Rayon A&B	50c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 2	
do pf	Oct.			
Nor Ill Pin	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25	
do pf	25c	Nov. 1	Sep. 25	
Ottawa Car & Air	37½pc	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Pac G&E	25c	Oct. 15	Sep. 26	
Pepperell Sugar	50c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 26	
Prov Pap 7 pf	30c	Sep. 25	Sep. 15	
Sav Bank & Tr (Richmond, Va)	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Shaffer Stores Co pf	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Shawmut Asso	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Shurron Optical	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Snider Packing	35c	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	
Sonoco Prod	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	
do pf	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
So Pinklin Pr pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Stanley Works	$1.75	Q Oct. 16	Sep. 26	
do pf	60c	Sep. 30	Sep. 17	
Thatch Mf $3.60 pf 96c	37½c	Q Nov. 15	Oct. 31	
Tuckett Tob pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 31	
United Dr&Tool A	15c	Q Nov. 1	Sep. 30	
do B	$1	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 21	
U S Guarantee	16c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	
Weinbgr Drug Sts	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Weston (G) Ltd pf	$1.25	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (1.15)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Sep 18
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	31	42½	41¾	42	+ ⅞
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (⅝)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	Sep 17
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8	7¾	8	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	8	8	8	
25⅛	18¼	Alleg Lud (1⅝g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 20
13	10	Allied Kid (2g)	2	159½	159½	159½	—1½
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 19
87⅛	51¼	Allied Stores	1	14	14	14	
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	9	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	2	86	86	86	Sep 19
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	16	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 19
20	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 12
19⅝	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	2	20	20	20	Sep 15
58½	40	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	187⅛	187⅛	187⅛	Sep 20
9¾	5½	Am Airlines (1e)	5	47¾	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	5¼	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	
3	1	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	34	34	34	
95¼	78½	Am Cable & R	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	1	71¼	70¾	71	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	7	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	114	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7	7	7	Sep 17
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Am Encaus Til	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
243⅜	117⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	1	1	1	Sep 20
283⅛	143¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	23	23	23	
37⅛	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	9	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	Sep 19
41⅜	23¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 11
21⅛	13⅜	Am Ice	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Sep 19
41¼	31⅝	Am Internat'l	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
13¼	9⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	4	4	4	
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	Sep 16
95¼	70	Am Locomotive	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
13¾	10¼	Am Loco pf 5¼k	2	131⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	9⅞	Am M & F (.74g)	3	88	86	86¼	—2¼
22⅜	15⅛	Am M & Metal	5	57⅛	53¼	57⅛	
31¼	23⅜	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
39	25	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	9	33¼	33¼	33⅜	+ ¼
7¼	6	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	1	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	11⅞	Am Rad&S(.45g)	21	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
10¼	7⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
45⅝	34	Am Seating(1½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 20
155	138¾	Am Sm & R(2g)	2	43½	43¼	43½	
54	37	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	154	154	154	Sep 19
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	Sep 20
11½	9⅝	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	7	22¼	22	22	
13½	10	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	14	Am Stores (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 20
95	81	Am Sug R (3g)	3	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
198⅝	113¼	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	95	55	95	Sep 19
163¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	187⅛	183¾	183¾	— ⅛
73½	62	Am T & T (9)	6	155	154¾	155	— ⅜
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69¾	69½	69½	Sep 20
159	146¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	71¼	71	71	+ ½
7	4⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	Sep 19
29⅛	25⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	5⅞	6	Sep 18
116¾	114	Am Viscose ½g	17	257⅛	251½	255⅝	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
99⅛	82	Am Water Wks	6	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
85⅜	51½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep 19
81⅞	51	Am Woolen	3	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 20
8	5	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	
56⅜	46⅛	Am Zinc L & S	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 20
30	22⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
17¼	11⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	31	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
12½	9	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 20
33⅞	26	A P W Paper	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 20
112⅛	109½	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33½	33⅛	33½	
5½	4	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Sep 20
69⅞	47½	Armour Ill	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	2	68½	68	68	Sep 20
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¾g	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (¾g)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	5½	5½	5½	
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	97½	97½	97½	
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep 18
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
35¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	13	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
50¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	34⅜	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	20	237⅜	235⅝	237⅛	+ ⅛
71½	63⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	13	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	49¾	50	Sep 18
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep 18
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 15
31¼	13⅜	Austin Nichols	6	3¼	3	3	Sep 20
6¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 20
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 19
13⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 19
9⅞	7	Barber As (1¾e)	8	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¾	9¼	9¼	Sep 15
24⅞	7⅞	Barnsdall (.45g)	9	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 5¼g	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
27⅝	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1⅛)	1	27	27	27	Sep 19
22	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	Sep 19
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	3	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 19
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Sep 18
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	31⅛	31	31	— ⅜
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	24	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
131½	119¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122	121½	121½	— ½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29	29	29	Sep 20
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	—1
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	44	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn Al&B 1½g	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
21⅞	18⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
21	16	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Borg-Warn 1.30g	10	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
39⅜	30	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 17
4⅝	3¼	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
12⅜	8¾	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 19
25⅜	18⅛	Bridgeport B 3¾g	6	10½	10	10	— ¼
41	29	Briggs Mfg 1½g	*10	20⅝	20¼	20½	
44½	8	Briggs & St 2½g	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 16
2⅝	2⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
6⅝	5¾	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly-Man Tr	15	14¼	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
26½	20	Bkly Un Gas	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23½	18⅜	Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep 19
12⅝	9	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 19
5¼	3½	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	4¼	4	4	
8¼	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	6	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
34½	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Bullova Watch (2a)	2	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Burling (.85g)	5	19⅛	18¾	18	— ⅛
6½	4⅜	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	Sep 16
9¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	19	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23	19⅝	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¾	22½	22½	Sep 16
11⅞	7½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	10	10	10	
12	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 18
		Byron Jack(½g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 19

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	23	23	23	— ¼
53	41	Calif P pf(3½)	1	52½	52½	52¼	Sep 8
1⅞	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	30	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wyt (.80g)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Sep 20
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	5	16½	16¾	16¾	
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	35½	35½	35½	Sep 20
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 17
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	4	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
11½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3a)	2	84½	83	83	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	46½	46	46	— ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1⅛g)	9	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9	9	9	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 18
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Sep 19
14¾	4¼	Cent RR NJ	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
14¼	2½	Cent Violetta S	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 19
4¼	1¾	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 25
5⅜	2¼	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	33½	32⅞	32½	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	Sep 19
41	29	Chain Belt (⅝g)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
8	5	Cham P&F(⅝g)	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
4⅛	3	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 20
34⅞	27	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	37	37	37	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 19
4	2¼	Ches Corp	2	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 18
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅜	5⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	3	6⅝	6⅜	6½	Sep 19
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17½	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 20
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 16
9¾	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 20
3	1⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
72½	55	Childs Co	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	Sep 16
10⅜	8¾	Chrysler (4½g)	17	59	58	58⅛	+ ¾
3⅞	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	
40⅛	0¼	City Stores	18	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	24½	Clark Eq (2½g)	4	35½	34⅝	34⅝	Sep 19
63½	26⅞	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	3	28⅜	28

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Subsidy To Aid Cotton Exports Begun

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has inaugurated a new export subsidy program on American cotton designed to help make it competitive in the Canadian market with Brazilian cotton.

During the past year or so, American cotton has been quoted at considerably above foreign cotton in world markets largely because of price-supporting and other farm programs.

The department will offer to exporters cotton from the 1937 crop acquired under grower loan programs to the amount of not more than 300,000 bales in any month or 1,500,000 bales a year.

The price will be at a base rate of 13.25 cents a pound for 15/16-inch middling cotton at the warehouse locations in the mill area of the Carolinas. The price at other warehouse locations east of the Mississippi River will vary in the same amount as the location differentials set up under the 1941 cotton loan program. West of the Mississippi River, the sale price at each warehouse location will be the base price in the Carolina mill area, less the freight rate to such area from the warehouse.

Officials said these prices were several cents under current spot prices.

Premiums and discounts for grades and staples above and below middling 15-16 inch will be the average of the ten spot markets for staple lengths up to but not including 1-16 inch during the period from September I to September 15, 1941. For staples 1-16 inch and longer the average during the same period on the Memphis market will be used.

The department said it expected release of Government-owned stocks to help remove the disparity that now exists between American cotton and foreign grown cotton on foreign markets, particularly the Canadian market. Increases in the price of American cotton during the past few months have brought exports virtually to a standstill.

Officials explained that the cotton would be available for export to markets other than Canada, but because of the war and shipping difficulties little was expected to be sold outside the Canadian market.

Sales of Government cotton for export will be restricted to not more than 10,000 bales to one person on a given day and to not more than 100,000 bales to any person engaged in exporting cotton to Canada.

Cotton released from Government stocks must be exported not later than July 31, 1942.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28½	30
American Equitable (1)	21	22½
American Insurance Newk (½a)	13¾	15¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	47½	49½
American Reserve (1e)	12¾	14¼
American Surety (2½)	52	54
Automobile (1a)	37¾	39¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	640	660
Carolina (1.30a)	29¾	31¾
City of NY (1.20)	23¼	24¾
Conn General Life (.80)	26¼	27¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	128	131½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9¾	11¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	29½	31½
General Reinsurance (½g)	42¾	44¼
Georgia Home (1a)	26¼	28¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	10¾	12¼
Globe & Rutgers	10¾	12¾
Great American Ins (1a)	28¾	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	90½	93¼
Home Fire Sec	1½	2½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31½	33½
Homestead (1)	18¼	19¾
Knickerbocker (½)	10½	11½
Lincoln Fire	2	2
Maryland Casualty	3⅝	4⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	61½	64½
National Fire (2)	65¾	67¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8¼
New Amsterdam Cas (.90)	18¾	20¼
Hampshire (1.60a)	47½	49¼
New York Fire (.80)	15¾	17¼
North River (1)	24¾	26¼
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6½
Phoenix (2a)	90	94
Prov Wash (1a)	36½	38½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	24¾	26¼
Rhode Island Insurance	3¼	4¾
St Paul Fire (8)	260	270
Springfield (4½a)	*128½	131½
Standard Accident	52¼	55½
Sun Life (15)	210	260
Travelers (16)	417	427
U S Fid & G (1)	25¼	26¾
U S Fire (2)	52¾	54¾
Westchester (1.20a)	38½	40½

a-Also extra or extras. g-Declared or paid so far this year. e-Paid last year.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16¼	17¾
Bank of New York (14)	337	343
Bankers Trust (2)	54	56
Brooklyn Trust (4)	71½	76½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	31	33
Chemical Bk & Tr (3.80)	44¾	46¾
Commercial (4)	177	183
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3)	42½	45½
Empire Trust (3)	49	52
First National (100)	1460	1500
Guaranty Trust (12)	285	290
Irving Trust (.60)	11½	12½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38½	40½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	27¼	28¾
New York Trust (5)	97½	100½
Public (1½)	29½	31½
Title Guar & Trust	5	9

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$309	
First National (2)	45	47½
Merchants National (12)	390	420
†New England Trust	$400	
National Rockland (2)	67	72
National Shawmut (1)	22½	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	230	250
Second National (4)	135	145
*†State Street Trust (8)	305	320
United States Trust (.80)	11	13
United States Trrurst pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	49	54

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
BankofAmerica NTSA (2.40)	38	40
Continental Illinois (4)	88	91

Lumber Output Rises 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 13 stood at 124 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 127 per cent. Production totaled 287,193,000 feet, which was 14 per cent greater than the previous week, and 10 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Pere Marquette August Net Off

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway listed $138,267 August net income, against $150,112 the same 1940 month, bringing the eight-month net to $2,289,-560, against $346,474.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 47-45	108.0	108.0	108.0

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s 64-44	106.24	106.24	106.24
5 3s 49-44	105.16	106.16	106.16

New York City Bonds

6 3s 80	106	105⅞	106
1 Alb PW 6s 48 ww	47	47	47

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
3 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62	62	62
25 Alleghany inc 5s 50	61½	61½	61½
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	67¾	67	67
2 AmIGChem 5¼s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
3 Am T&T 3½s 43	100 15-32	100 15-32	
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
48 Am T&T 3s 56	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104⅝	104⅝
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106½	106⅜
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106⅜	106⅜
10 AT&SF 4s 95	108	108¼	108¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75½	75	75½
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	68½	68½	68½
3 A C Line 4½s 64	60	60	60
21 A S Line 5s 45	90¼	90	90¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36½	36½	36½
3 Atl Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	101	101	101
8 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	60	60	60
15 B&O '95 sta A	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 B&O 95 st C	36¾	36¾	36¾
55 B&O 2000 st D	32½	32¼	32¼
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33¼	32½	32½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	106	106
2 Buf R&P 57 st	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nat Ore 6½s 46	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 54	87¾	87¾	87¾
14 Can Pac 4s perp	68¼	68	68¼
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14	14	14
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¼	49⅝	50¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	18	18
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87	87
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
15 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¾	15¼	15¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q 4¼s 77	67⅞	67½	67½
13 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	77	77
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Chi T & L 5s 66	9½	9½	9½
48 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅜	10¼	10¼
10 CMSP&Paj5s2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
16 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37½	36½	37½
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	31¼	31⅛	31¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	24½	22½	24½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅞	1¾	1¾
14 CRI&P 4s 88	20½	20	20¼
2 CRI¾P 4s 88 reg	19¼	19½	19½
30 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	17½	17½	17½
6 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¼	108¾	108¾
12 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	97½	97½	97½
19 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
4 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	110	110	110
3 CCC&St L 4½s 77	49¾	49½	49½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅞	109	109
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	83¾	93¾	93¾
3 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	72½	72½	72½
1 Clev UnTerm4½s 77C	64	64	64
2 Col F&I 5s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Col&So 4½s 80	16	16	16
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103½	103½
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
14 Coml Mack ine 69 ww	53½	53½	53½
1 ComwlthEdcv3½s 58	111	111	111
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104½	104½
2 Con Rys 4s 54	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Comtin'tal Oil 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	23¾	23¾	23¾
13 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	22¼	21¾	22¼
6 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53	52¾	52¾
10 D & R G 4s 36	14	13¾	14
1 D & R G West 5s 55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9 D & R G West 5s 78	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	104	104	104
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	30½	30	30½
1 Erie 4½s 57 wi	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅜	30¼	30¼
5 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51¼	51⅛	51¼
17 Erie 1st 4s 96	96½	96⅛	96½
59 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59⅝	58⅞	59⅝
12 Erie cv 4s 53 A	55½	55	55½
80 80 Erie 4s 95 wi	87¼	87	87¼
14 Erie cv 4s 53 B	55⅝	55	55⅝
10 Erie & Jer 6s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Erie Gen 6s 57	121	120	121
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83¼	83⅝	83⅝
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94¼	94¼
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	105⅝	105⅞
24 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	85	81½	85
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96½	96½	96½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87½	87½	87½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95¼	95	95¼
4 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88¼	88	88
5 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	89¾	89¼	89½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	103⅜	103⅝
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40¼	40	40¼
21 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43	43
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41⅝	41½	41½
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	49	49	49
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	57½	57½	57½
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43¾	43½	43½
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39½	39	39
2 Inland Stl 3½s 61	106	106	106
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1½	1½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15	15	15
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31½	31½	31½
31 Int Met 4½s 61	89¼	88½	88½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
6 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	80½	80½	80½
44 Int T&T 4½s 52	48¼	47½	48
27 Int T&T 5s 55	51¼	50¾	51
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	49½	49½	49½
4 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45¾	45½	45½
3 KC Sub 5s 50	66	66	66
1 K C Term 4s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Kresge Found 3s 50	103⅞	103K	103⅜
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85⅜	85½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	85¾	85¾	85½
3 L S & M S 3½s 97	87½	87½	87½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	60¾	60¾	60¾
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61¼	61	61
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Leh Val Ter 5s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
2 Ler Val Term 5s 51	53½	53½	53½
1 Loews 3½s 46	104	104	104
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Lou & N 3½s 2003 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
3 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	104	104
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	87	87	87
1 LouGas&El 3½s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60	60	60
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅜	107	107
2 Mid-Kan cv 4½s 49	34¾	34¾	34¾
5 Mil&Sparta&NW4s47	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 MSP&SSMar5½s 49	⅞	¾	¾
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10½	10½	10½
1 M-K-T Ext 5s 62A	24½	24⅜	24½
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	21	20½	20¾
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¼	32	32
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26	25¾	26
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	27¼	27	27
25 Mo Pac 5s 81I	26¼	26	26¼
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39⅞	40
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105½
5 Nat Distil 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
4 Natl Steel 3s 65	105	105	105
6 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 NOr&NE 4½s 52	76	76	76
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44	43½	43½
17 NYC rfx 5s 2013	56¼	55½	56¼
18 NYC 4½s 2013A	50¾	50¼	50¼
1 NYC cn 4s 98	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 NYC 3½s 46	93	93	93
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77	77	77
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60½	60	60
7 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	95	94½	95
126 NYCh&StL 6s 41	100	100	100
30 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	57¾	57¼	57½
18 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	97½	97	97½
18 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	97½	97	97
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 NY Yack&W 4½s 73	55	55	55
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51¾	51¾	51¾
22 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27⅝	27½	27½
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26⅝	26½	26⅝
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	24¼	24¼	24¼
39 NYNH&H 4s 56	24⅝	24¼	24¼
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	24½	24¼	24½
2 NY O & W rfx 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110¾	110¼	110¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
26 Norf & W 4s 96	128½	128½	128½
23 Nor Pac 4s 2047	61⅝	61¼	61⅜
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70¼	70¼
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	39½	39½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	110	110	110
1 Oklahoma G&E 3¼s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83½	83	83
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Panhandle RPL 3s 60	103	103	103
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen PR gen 4½s '65	105¾	105½	105¾
10 Pen PR 4½s deb 70	99½	99½	99½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101¾	101	101
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Pen RR 4s 43	105	105	105
5 Pen RR 4s 48	113¼	113¼	113¼

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
9 Pen RR 3½s 70	96½	96	96
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87½	86¾	87⅛
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60	60
21 Phila Co 4½s 61	106B	106½	106½
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	110⅞	110⅞
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	109	109	109
6 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104	103¾	104
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 80 C	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86¼	86½
1 Pub Svc Ng Ill 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Readg 4½s 97 A	79	79	79
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68¼	67⅞	67⅞
1 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
4 Republic Stl 4½s 61	104½	104⅜	104½
5 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
11 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	69	68¾	68¾
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	48½	48½	48½
11 St L S F 4½s 78	15	14¾	15
3 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14½	14½	14½
19 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¼	14	14¼
15 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
31 St L SW 1st 4s 89	73¼	72⅞	72⅞
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	4	4	4
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Skelyy Oil 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
15 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49	49	49
29 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48⅝	48	48
53 So Pac 4½s 69	48¾	48½	48¼
16 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63	62¾	62¾
7 So Pac clt 4s 49	45	45	45
27 So Pac 3½s 46	70¾	70¼	70¾
2 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50	50	50
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	77	77	77
4 South Ry 6½s 56	83¼	83	83¼
29 Sluth Ry cn 5s 94	90	90	90
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	59¾	59¼	59¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Spokane Int 5s 55	33½	32	32
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅛	105½	105⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
4 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110½	110½	110½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	63½	63½	63½
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
4 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	63¼	62½	63¼
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103¼	104½	103½
13 Third Ave 4s 60	53	52¼	52½
6 Toronto H&Buf 4s 46	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Pac 4s 47	111⅜	111	111
11 Un Pac 2½s 71	99	99	99
3 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106½	106½	106½
20 Unit Drug 5s 53	90½	90½	90½
3 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	19¼	19¼	19¼
38 Wabash 1st 5s 39	68¾	68½	68½
9 Wabash 2d 5s 39	26¾	26¾	26¾
9 Wabash 4½s 76B	18¾	18¾	18¾
9 Wabash 4½s 78C	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Walwrth 4s 55	84	84	84
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
4 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101½	101½	101½
6 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24½	23¾	23¾
5 Western Un 5s 51	86	85⅝	85⅝
13 Western Un 5s 60	84¼	84	84
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	95	95	95
9 Wilson&Co 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	39½	39½	39½
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s 45A	11	11	11
10 Antioquia 7s 45B	11	11	11
2 Antioquia 7s 45C	11	11	11
11 Antioquia 7s 45D	11	11	11
10 Argentine 4s 58 Feb	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67½	67½	67½
2 Australia 5s 55	74	74	74
1 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¾	19½	19½
1 Brazil 6½s 25-57	19½	19½	19½
4 Brisbane 6s 50	75¼	75	75
3 Canada 5s 52	102½	102¼	102¼
45 Canada 4s 60	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
10 Canada 2¾s 45	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 ChileMtBk 6⅞s 61asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
27 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13	13	13
2 Colomb 3s 70	34	34	34
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	35	35	35
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	18¾	18¾	18¾
18 Denmark 6s 42	66	65¼	65½
1 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Ger Gov 7s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Italy 7s 151	21	21	21
1 Japan 5½s 65	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	9	10	10
4 Mendoza Provi 4s 54	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
6 Mex Sc 6s asd 54	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Orient Dev 6s 53	40	39½	39½
2 Oslo City 4½s 55	35	35	35
60 Panama 3½s 94A st	63¾	63	63¾
2 Panama 5s63A st asd	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	95	95	95
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14	14	14
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	12¾

Commerce and Finance

Tax Measure Now Law—Senate Works on New Revenue Bill

Business and Industry

Living Costs Are Highest In 10 Years

WASHINGTON (AP) — Food prices and the cost of living have reached their highest point in 10 years under the impact of the armament effort, but an accompanying rise in weekly earnings of factory workers, government economists say, has more than kept pace with climbing prices.

Records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cost of living has gone up 7½ per cent since the start of the war in Europe. But in the same period average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have increased 32 per cent.

This is contrary to the experience of the first two years after World War I broke out in Europe. In 1914-16, living costs jumped 14 per cent. Figures are not available on wage increases of that period, but economists say that earnings lagged behind increasing costs.

Current higher earnings and wage increases, of course, have not reached all workers, and there are many persons with fixed incomes, receiving no more now than they did two years ago.

But in the manufacturing industries, especially in the durable goods establishments where so much of defense production is concentrated, workers have received a substantial margin of "real wages" above and beyond the rise in living costs, economists say.

The rise in the cost of living is largely the story of the rise in retail food prices.

The Labor Department's study shows food prices have gone up 12 per cent in the last year—10 per cent since last March.

Eggs, pork, fats and oils, for example, are being bought under lend-lease, explaining in part rising prices for these commodities.

The average cost of foods, most important item in the wage earner's budget, economists report, will be higher when the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables starts to go up, probably in late September and in October.

Bureau economists look for further advances in living costs but are hopeful that price control mechanisms can be created to prevent the 113 per cent rise experienced during the last war. The peak in that war, of course, was not reached until 1920.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. Chamber of Commerce said today it was polling its 1,600 member organizations on the question of price control legislation.

The referendum, the chamber said, was ordered after a report of its committee on distribution. That committee said that while there should be provision for effective price control in the present emergency, the legislation now before Congress "is so sweeping, so lacking in standards by which administration can be judged and has stated purposes so far beyond accomplishment through price control that it should be opposed."

Libby Directors

Above: Andrew Thomas Kearney
Below: William Henry Long

Elected Directors of Libby, McNeill & Libby to fill vacancies resulting from the resignations of John Holmes, President of Swift & Co., and of William B. Traynor, Vice-President and Treasurer of Swift. Mr. Kearney is senior partner of McKinsey, Kearney & Co., management engineers. Mr. Long is General Attorney for Libby, McNeill & Libby and has been with the company for 21 years.

Record Tax Bill Signed—Work Begins on New Revenue Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The ink of President Roosevelt's signature on the record $3,553,400,000 tax bill was still fresh today as legislative leaders started work on another new revenue measure.

The Chief Executive signed the biggest-in-history tax bill at his Hyde Park home Saturday. His final pen stroke meant much higher taxes on 1941 incomes—both personal and corporative, and it put on the law books, effective Oct. 1, a lot of new or increased excise levies, applying to a legion of things from liquor to light bulbs.

But Treasury and Congressional experts did not decide to mark time; they went to work immediately on a new revenue measure.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee said today the new legislation would be of minor proportions compared with the bill just enacted and probably would raise only $200,000,000 to $250,000,000.

Most of that expected revenue, he added, would come from a redefinition of taxes on insurance companies and from some change in the present community property system.

Senator George said that mutual insurance companies now escape many taxes levied on stock companies. He reported that the Treasury was working on legislation to remedy this condition.

After a fight by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a member of the Finance Committee, the Senate refused to incorporate in the new tax measure a provision which would have prevented husbands and wives in the eight community property States from dividing incomes in filing their returns.

Such division — now permitted in Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Idaho and Washington — usually operates to lower the tax liability on joint incomes totaling more than $3,500.

Senator George told reporters that an effort would be made to knock out the community property income system of filing returns. Congressional experts estimated that $60,000,000 would be added to Federal revenues if the system was eliminated.

On the other hand, there was talk of requiring all husbands and wives to file joint income tax returns. This proposal, recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee during consideration of the recently-enacted bill but rejected by the House, is estimated to yield close to $300,000,000 a year.

Under that plan, a man with a $5,000 income and his wife with a $3,000 income would have to pay taxes on $8,000—taxes which would be substantially higher than if they each filed separate returns on their individual income.

Senator Connally told reporters he would favor the joint return system if there was a choice between that and elimination of the existing community property system.

"If it is sound to disregard real legal ownership of income, as provided under the laws of community property States," he added, "then it is sound to require a single return from all husbands and wives in the rich States.

"It is not fair to single out eight relatively poor States and tax us unjustly and allow husbands and wives in rich States to divide their income by gift or otherwise. If one is to be taxed, let's tax them all."

WASHINGTON (AP)—If you are mathematically inclined, the following table will help you figure out your next year's income tax under the record $3,553,400,000 revenue bill approved by Congress last week.

The table shows the surtaxes to be paid on net income in addition to the 4 per cent normal tax. In figuring net income you first are entitled to deduct $750 if single and $1,500 if married, plus $400 for each dependent. Other deductible items include business expenses, charitable contributions and certain tax payments.

A 10 per cent credit is allowed against the normal 4 per cent tax on that amount of income actualy earned, but the credit is not allowed in computing surtaxes.

Table in adjoining column shows increased surtaxes under the new measure (surtaxes are in addition to normal tax of 4 per cent on all income brackets).

Net Income	Present Law Surtax Percentage	New Bill Surtax Percentage	Cumulative Surtax on Higher Amount Shown in Bracket Present Law	New Bill
$0 to $2,000	—	6	—	$120
$2,000 to $4,000	—	9	—	$300
$4,000 to $6,000	4	13	$80	$560
$6,000 to $8,000	6	17	$200	$900
$8,000 to $10,000	8	21	$380	$1,320
$10,000 to $12,000	10	25	$560	$1,820
$12,000 to $14,000	12	29	$800	$2,400
$14,000 to $16,000	15	32	$1,100	$3,040
$16,000 to $18,000	18	35	$1,460	$3,740
$18,000 to $20,000	21	38	$1,880	$4,500
$20,000 to $22,000	24	41	$2,360	$5,320
$22,000 to $26,000	27	44	$3,440	$7,080
$26,000 to $32,000	30	47	$5,060	$9,900
$32,000 to $38,000	33	50	$7,220	$13,000
$38,000 to $44,000	36	53	$9,200	$16,080
$44,000 to $50,000	40	55	$11,780	$19,380
$50,000 to $60,000	44	57	$14,180	$25,080
$60,000 to $70,000	47	59	$20,880	$30,980
$70,000 to $80,000	50	61	$25,880	$37,080
$80,000 to $90,000	53	63	$31,180	$43,380
$90,000 to $100,000	56	64	$36,780	$49,780
$100,000 to $150,000	58	65	$42,780	$82,280
$150,000 to $200,000	60	66	$85,780	$115,280
$200,000 to $250,000	62	67	$126,780	$148,780
$250,000 to $300,000	64	69	$184,780	$183,280
$300,000 to $400,000	66	71	$224,780	$254,280
$400,000 to $500,000	68	72	$292,780	$326,280
$500,000 to $750,000	70	73	$467,780	$508,780
$750,00 to $1,000,000	72	74	$642,780	$893,780
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000	73	75	$1,377,780	$1,443,780
$2,000,000 to $5,000,000	74	78	$3,597,780	$3,723,780

Steel Output Drops Slightly To 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined one-half point to 96 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Grave results are feared by the steel industry as a result of the scarcity of scrap," continues the report, "which is becoming more threatening each week. Such supplies as were obtained prior to Sept. 2, when ceiling prices were resumed, have been consumed and efforts to obtain further adequate supply while adhering to announced maximum prices have been unsuccessful.

"While some foundries are evading the regulation in order to obtain material for continued operation, practically all steel mills are observing the schedule. Washington apparently believes the industry is not sincere in its complaint of restricted supplies because of prices being set too low.

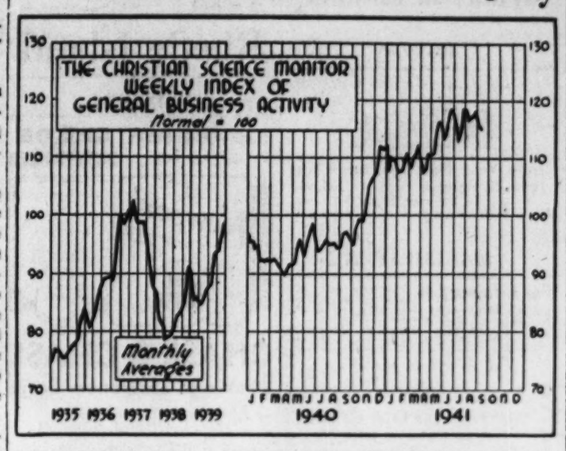
"Some trade leaders take the position that the only reason some mills were not forced to shut down some time ago was that they had paid over the scale and thus obtained material to continue production. They believe strict compliance with the ruling will result in mill shutdowns.

"Steel buying in general has declined markedly, in some instances as much as 30 per cent in recent days. Some users with orders on mill books far ahead see no need for further purchases, especially as deliveries are slow.

"Those without orders on books find little likelihood of delivery without priority. More and more nondefense manufacturers are obtaining defense work and with priority rating are in better position.

"Curtailment of automobile production in December to 51.6 per cent of 396,823 units made last December will hold output to 204,848 cars.

Monitor Index of Business At Lowest Level Since July



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined further during the week ended Sept. 13 to 115.1 (prel.), the lowest level since mid-July. This compared with 115.8 for the preceding week and 97.0 for the week ended Sept. 14, 1940.

The movements of the individual components were mixed. A substantial decline in one was only partially offset by an increase in another. The third component remained unchanged.

Bank debits outside New York City continued their irregular sidewise course of recent weeks but failed to register the usual rebound from the Labor Day week. On an adjusted basis the index slumped to the lowest level since early July.

Production of electricity, on the other hand, fully recovered from the holiday closings and established a new all-time high. Adjusted, the series regained the year's high reached the first part of August.

Shipments of industrial goods, as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings, made a new high for the year. The upturn, however, was in line with seasonal expectations and the adjusted figure was unchanged for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep. 13.* 1941	Sep. 6 1941	Sep. 14 1940
Combined index	115.1	115.8	97.0
Bk debits outside NYC	116.6	120.5	95.1
Elec power production	113.6	111.9	101.7
Misc carloadings	115.0	115.0	94.2

*Preliminary

OPA Charges Profiteering In Chemicals

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department, it was learned, has been asked to take action under the anti-trust laws against "priority profiteers" who have raised prices of some chemicals from 100 to 400 per cent.

Officials of the Price Administration said the offending concerns, numbering more than two-score, were mainly brokers, many in business less than a year.

They are charging exorbitant prices, officials said, for commonly-used chemicals essential to the manufacture of drugs, paints, textiles, dyes and plastics. A large part of their business is believed to be with small users who fear more drastic priority restrictions and shortages and who feel compelled to buy at any price asked.

Officials said they had received hundreds of complaints of excessive prices charged by such brokers and were receiving protests now at the rate of about 20 a day.

The Justice Department was asked to act under the Sherman anti-trust law, officials said, because many brokers were buying chemicals and storing them in warehouses. They contended this amounted to an attempt to "corner" a market and was a monopolistic practice under the Sherman Act. The request for action originated with the OPA.

Spokesmen from the C. I. O. Textile Workers Union said that "bootlegging" of chemicals at high prices had appeared in the textile industry.

George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the union, headed a delegation of employers and employees in the cotton and rayon bleaching and dyeing industries who complained to Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, last week of practices which they said were threatening the jobs of 75,000 workers. They protested against weavers holding cloth for higher prices and against dealers profiteering in chemicals needed for dyeing.

Mr. Baldanzi said that a number of small dyers had attempted to purchase small quantities of essential chemicals from their usual suppliers, only to be told that none was available. Later, he said, they received telephone calls from unknown persons offering to sell the needed materials at prices nearly double the prevailing quotations.

Airplane, Parts Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The award of an $18,411,812 contract to Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif., for airplanes and spare parts was announced by the War Department.

The Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., Ranger Aircraft Engine Division, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., received a $2,494,964 contract for engines and spare parts.

The Department also awarded a contract of $1,750,000 for shells to the Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis., and one of $970,000 for fuse bodies to the Waterbury Clock Company, Waterbury, Conn.

Delivery dates and other details were not disclosed.

Des Moines Business Men Pool Resources

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Twelve Des Moines manufacturers have agreed to pool their resources and co-operate in obtaining and filling defense orders as an answer to the growing threat of what they call "priorities unemployment."

Their action grew out of a Chamber of Commerce sponsored clinic at which all agreed plant shutdowns were imminent unless priority ratings on metals were obtained.

Priorities currently are limited to factories manufacturing defense items or articles vital to civilian use.

The 12, all independent metal manufacturers, set up a co-ordinating committee which will centralize efforts to obtain defense contracts and subcontracts and will supervise allocation of the work to utilize all equipment.

Jack Crouse, committee chairman, declared that, working as a unit, the industries would be able to handle orders beyond their scope as individuals and a survey of all available equipment together with the type of work each plant is fitted for, woud be undertaken immediately.

If the plan is successful in Des Moines, he said, it may be extended to include other small manufacturers in the State whose business is threatened by lack of materials and inability to get defense contracts.

The committee will be aided by the Iowa defense contract service, a branch of the Office of Production Management, which maintains offices here.

Zinc Coating Substitute

NEW YORK (AP)—Substitution of painted steel for zinc-coated metal waste can tops has been reported by the National Enameling & Stamping Co., which estimated the saving would be about 20 per cent of the strategic metal ordinarily used in a garbage or ash can.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market ran up the hill last week, and then ran right down again. The rise was probably due to an improved technical condition of the market; "they couldn't go down, so they had to go up." In the old days such a short-lived rise would have been taken as a speculative feeling out of the upper side of the market, which has not been tried for some months; for there was little in the news to explain the sudden and short-lived outburst.

The commonest explanation in the Street for the market's rally was Mr. Stettinius' appointment as Lend-Lease Administrator, but it didn't seem a very impressive explanation and it wasn't a very impressive rally. The bonds of the captive democracies continued upward. High-grade bonds and Treasuries stayed on an even keel despite the anticipated cut in excess reserves; in fact, the New York banks showed they were not disturbed by continuing to buy governments in good volume. Commodities at long last appeared to have lost their upward momentum and some were actually weak.

The business indices are apparently going to stay leveled out for a few weeks any way. Retail sales have slipped back after the August burst. The steel industry is now held back not only by scrap shortages but by repairs, by changes in rolling schedules, and by growing labor troubles, particularly in the captive mines. The industry never did quite make up for the decline in its coal inventories during the strike this spring, and is very vulnerable to John Lewis' attack on its captive mines, in which he wants a union shop.

The Strike Troubles

Current labor difficulties are in large part over jurisdictional matters, like the power shut-down at Kansas City, the strike threat at Curtiss-Wright, and the coming show-down between the C. I. O. and Bethlehem and other steel companies. "Wild-cat" or outlaw strikes are also becoming troublesome, as at Birmingham, Clairton, Great Lakes and Crucible. The Canadian Government has just ruled that defense plants can't be struck unless first a majority of the men vote in favor of the strike, in a government-operated ballot.

The new automobiles will have less zinc, aluminum, copper, and nickel. The pinch now is in carbon, alloy, and bar steels. September output will probably not run over 225,000 cars against 400,000 last year. Tapering of automobile production from here will be one of the principal drags to keep the business indices from rising this fall.

The bets are getting lively on whether the railroads will have a car shortage for the peak business in a fortnight, due to the difficulty the equipment people are having in getting steel for the car-building program, which is running only about 50 per cent of schedule. Shippers will probably help by releasing cars quickly, but principal relief will probably come from the early and light movement of grains this year and from the curtailment of civilian output for the defense program.

Apparently from here on there is likely to be considerable running off of unfinished inventories, following the conclusion of SPAB's current census of industrial commodity inventories. This run-off is likely to result from closer scheduling as SPAB shifts over from the current system of preference ratings to a system of all-over allocations, and the inventory shrinkage will probably also extend to the Army and Navy, which apparently everybody concludes have accumulated materials in excess of their needs.

Ceiling on Gray Goods

Outstanding commodity development of the week, apart from the general weakness in staples, was OPA's announcement that gray goods ceilings are to be geared to the daily 10-market price of 15/16-inch cotton, starting with a price of 15.99c for cotton and 43c for standard print cloths and rising ½ cent for the cloth for each rise of 43 points for cotton. This seems likely to make Worth Street a much more lively place, with sellers holding off whenever cotton is rising, and buyers holding off whenever cotton declines.

The arrangement makes no allowance for increased labor costs. Two other OPA price-tops last week proved to have been written in sand when OPA made adjustments at long last in its hide ceilings for differentials on different kinds of hides, and rescinded its veto on the 15c seasonal increase in anthracite prices, which the anthracite people had ignored anyway. Mr. Baruch's testimony, again favoring a general price ceiling, largely contributed to the subsequent weakness in commodities.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted a decline in the rise in demand for farm products. That means that people have expanded their buying of food about as far as they are likely to for some time. Incidentally the wholesale price rise is slowing down, but the retail price rise is accelerating, as it begins to reflect the already accomplished rise in wholesale prices. It begins to look as though not only copper but zinc, tungsten and other metals will have to be subsidized to get out the marginal production.

Henderson Imposes Ceiling On Waste Paper Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leon Henderson, price administrator, has imposed a schedule of maximum prices on waste paper sold in the area east of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Henderson said the prices, effective Oct. 1, were in line with the quotations prevailing on June 16. They range from $13 to $49 a short ton, depending on grade, and are the maximum which consuming mills can pay shippers at the point of shipment.

"Prices to be paid by wholesalers, brokers and dealers should be below these maximum prices," Mr. Henderson said.

Maximum prices were not established in the area west of the Rocky Mountains, he said, because "no inflationary price rise is threatened in that area."

October Crude Oil Demand Seen Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the October market demand for domestic crude oil at 124,400,000 barrels, or 4,012,900 barrels daily.

This was 52,900 barrels higher than the estimated daily demand for September and 11 per cent above the actual demand for October, 1940.

The Bureau estimated October crude oil exports would amount to 4,200,000 barrels, compared with actual exports of 5,269,000 in the same month last year.

Domestic demand for motor fuel next month was forecast at 59,700,000 barrels, an increase of 11 per cent over the actual demand last October.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS. Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 304 Way, Elmira, New York.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary? Free samples. Wetmore & Hayden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla 8-55, Pittsburg, Mass.

DANCING

WINIFRED SOLDAN — Children's and High School Groups. Shawn Method. Classes in N. Y. C. and Forest Hills, Newtown 9-2732 mornings.

DRESSMAKING

TORONTO, ONT.—Mrs. Tina Heistad, First Class Dressmaker. Fur coats relined a specialty. Prices reasonable. LL 6772.

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by day in private families. Phone Shore Road 6-2942. Lilly Engelsen, 6901 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

EXCELLENT ballroom dancers to assist in dancing school 1-4 evenings a week. $1.50-$2.00 a night; highest references required. Call in person Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7, Studio 303, 230 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of adults in Wellesley, Mass.; American Protestant preferred; good health and references required; good wages. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Private residence, 8 bedrooms; spacious grounds; main thoroughfare. ARTHUR CHENEY, Randolph, Vt.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON HLDS, MASS.—To let, nicely furnished house, oil heat, 2 baths, 2-car garage convenient, excellent neighborhood. Big. 0075

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES, 483 W. 160th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE part time. Phone WHITE LO. 3-3884. Mornings only. 11 W. 42nd. Suite 1950, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 65 Langdon St.—Attractive, quiet room with fireplace, continuous hot water, shower. Telephone Eliot 0012. M. B. HOMMER.

N. Y. C., Central Park West.—Desirable, large, light, well furnished; convenient churches and transportation; homelike. Tel. ACademy 3-7764.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hervey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

TO LET

BOSTON — 6-room apt., $75. On Park Drive, near Beacon Street. Office Space—31 Bay State Road. Tel. Ken. 8490.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 93 Remsen St. (Cor. Henry) — Choice 4 rooms, garden, penthouse, 3 exposures, porch, private street entrance; 1-2½-3 rooms, 2 exposures, exceptional closets throughout; quiet, select tenancy; convenient transportation.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST. Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

N. Y. C. 425 West 21st Street—Choice 1-3-room apartments; quiet, select tenancy; residential block, convenient to all transportation.

SUNNY, through floor 4 rooms, small private house; $60. RIEDER, OR. 5-3673 (N. Y. C.).

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CHECKER CAB CO., 15 Stark St., Manchester, N. H. Call 90. Taxi and bus service. Regular bus schedule to Manchester Air Base.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7343

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lillian Gusack
HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 $6.00. Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
3022 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOPS
6700 Wisconsin Ave.
1406 East West Highway
A New Englander says:
"Della's doughnuts are the nearest thing to my mother's that I have ever eaten."

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 8 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

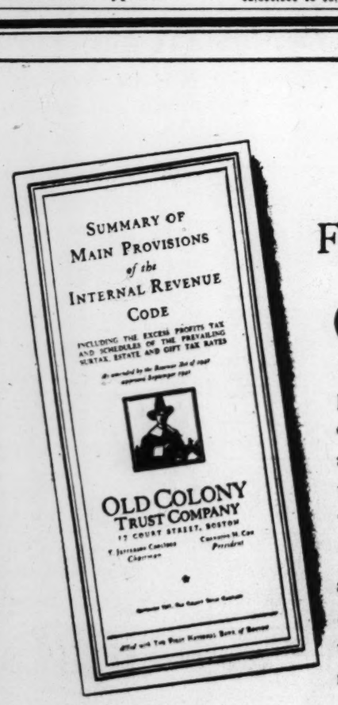
Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
88 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7812

DISTINCTIVE ONE-OF-A-KIND DRESSES
Smith's Specialty Shop
For Every Occasion
$6.50 to $35
LYNBROOKS—ANN SUTTONS
41 Hammond Street Opposite City Hall

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

SEE NEXT PAGE



The New
FEDERAL TAXES

COPIES of the "Summary of Main Provisions of the new (1941) Internal Revenue Code" giving the prevailing Federal income, surtax, estate, gift and excess profit taxes are available for distribution at our office, 17 Court Street, or at any office of The First National Bank of Boston.

We follow tax matters constantly and when managing your property as Custodian or Trustee endeavor to keep taxes down to the legal minimum.

Investment and Management of Property

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, *Chairman* — CHANNING H. COX, *President*

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY

COAL WOOD FUEL OILS

11 Central Street Dial 6478

LEWISTON

Perk up your House with NEW CURTAINS

Complete Curtain and Drapery Shop Lower Floor

Reid & Hughes

95 Lisbon Street Phone 5250

Phone 3429-J

SPENCER

WE CREATE A DESIGN ESPECIALLY FOR YOU

MRS. GRACE C. WALL

Registered Spencer Corsetiere

243 COLLEGE ST. LEWISTON, MAINE

J. K. CAMPBELL

Upholstering

Slip Covers and Draperies

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades

37 Sabattus Street Tel. 3172-W

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL

Our school and college fashions, sponsored by "Mademoiselle," are a treat to behold. We're completely ready to outfit you—from sweaters and skirts to dormitory furnishings.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

"Center of Maine Living"

PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.

190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.

STORAGE

DAY—WEEK—MONTH

Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel

Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE

INCORPORATED

130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.

Day or Weekly Parking

Next to Chamber of Commerce

We Carry Sun Oil Products

—DIAMONDS—

Watches—Jewelry—Silver

Always of excellence

REMOUNTING

CARTER BRO'S CO.

521 CONGRESS STREET

PORTLAND, MAINE

New Settings For Old Jewelry

Careful attention given to Repairing

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

Jewelers

GEO. S. OWEN CO.

Quality Cleaners

219 Anderson Street

Phone 2-1422 Call and Deliver

Harmon & Newcomb

Portland's Growing Men's Shop

FEATURING

Fashion Park Clothes

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

New England Coke Fuel Oils

Household Fuel Corp.

51 MAIN STREET

Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

Real Estate

Rentals — Insurance

9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone 2471. Hours: 9 to 1 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

JOHN KLUGE

Hair Dressing

formerly of Newbury St., Boston announces his NEW SALON at

98 NORTH MAIN ST., TEL. 1331

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Wear

KICKERNICK UNDIES

This Fall

For utmost style, freedom and poise

HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Order Your Fuel Now for Winter

James K. Horne Tel. 933

56 Summer Street

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient"

Well Paper and Paint are sure to be higher in price

BUY NOW AND SAVE!

Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.

1128 ELM STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE

Diamond Gas and Oil Co.

MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS

Phone 6880

DYER and CHIPMAN

DRUGGISTS

The Store you will enjoy trading in.

Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines.

Toilet Articles

797 ELM STREET

Kimball's Flowers

The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W

Charles W. Kimball and Son

62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Photo Supplies

Picture Framing

Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done

A. H. WOODMAN CO.

93 MANCHESTER STREET

BEST FOODS FOR FALL

Call 2130 If You Want Them All

Quality and Service

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables

R. Hecker and Co.

191 DOUGLAS STREET

DERRY STEAM

Launderers and Cleaners

Zoric Cleaning

PHONE 7329-W

Service throughout Southern N. H.

On All Occasions

You need our BAND BOX dry cleaning system. It cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.

107 Hanover St. Tel. 4475

When You Think of

INSURANCE

Why Not Think of

Robert S. Perkins Co.

1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Estimates Gladly Given on Any Work

Wood, Brick, Stone or Concrete

Call 4248

Swanburg Construction Co.

61 Amherst Street

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL

PHONE 452 or 453

Also Farming Machinery and Supplies

W. E. DUNBAR SONS

60 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Mac Fogg Shoppe

Permanent Waving a Specialty

All Branches of Beauty Work

Telephone 1140-W

1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

CRAFTSMAN

Press Incorporated

We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too

357 PINE STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears

Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

Contempo Related Fashions by Wilson Brothers

"What to Wear With What"

AVARD'S

Lad and Dad Store

161 Main St. Tel 64

PORTSMOUTH

Kol's Delicatessen

for

Choice Exquisite Delicacies Home Cooked Salads—Meats—Pastries

18 Congress St., Next to Colonial Theatre

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH (Continued)

Consolidation Coal Co.

Distributor of

"Consolidation Clean Coal"

and

"New England Coke"

35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk

GRADE PASTEURIZED

Newport creamery

Tel. 389

MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRDLEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

CHASE & CHASE

Book and Stationery Store

Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Card Engraving and Die Stamping

202 THAMES STREET TEL. 504

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport

Offices:

286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES

NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

39 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies

Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers

8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oils

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GAINES Variety Bedding

Specializing in GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE

FURNITURE

1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault

Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

The Silhouette Shoppe

GEORGE MASON HOTEL

Washington and Prince Sts.

Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES

Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

NEW, Fall NATURALIZER SHOES $6.75

NACHMAN'S

32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices

Willis

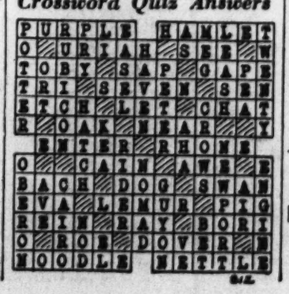
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets

PENDER'S

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone 4-3778 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Fur Service

Beautiful stock of fine FURS

F. KARL BECKH & CO.

308 E. Grace Dial 24594

ROANOKE

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop

Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art

Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.

DIAL 2-3133

Rutrough's, Inc.

Fashions for Men

Ponce de Leon Hotel Bldg.

MEREDITH'S MARKET

Carefully Selected Foods

Delivery Service

108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893

Dial 2-0678

NATALIE SHOPPE

301 S. JEFFERSON STREET

Visit Our Store for the Latest Fashions for the College Girl

Our August Fur Sale

Is Now in Progress

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

For a well balanced meal

EAT

Michael's Bread

Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SIEGEL AND LINCOLN

Exclusive Dealers

ENNA JETTICK SHOES

LINCOLN BOOT SHOP 124 Capitol Street

SIEGELS SHOE COMPANY 243 Capitol Street

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE

Wallpaper

Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7301

Princess

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery

911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl

Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111

Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone 4-4290 9 to 1 p. m. daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Fuels

Call

J. STODDART COAL CO.

219 Lottridge St Tel. 4-3443

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.

77 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

Robinson's

Hamilton's Friendly Department Store

Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience

DIAL 7-4411

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink

Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT

Home Science Bread

made by

WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.

110-12 SPARKS STREET

Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

The Evening Citizen

welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

English Dinnerware

Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.

McINTOSH & WATTS

245 Bank Street

P. F. HOWE

Chartered Life Underwriter

All Lines of Insurance Automobile, Fire, etc.

Sun Life Bldg. Phone: 2-9621, 8-4273

A. H. JARVIS

"The Bookstore"

157 Bank Street 2-2146

"The Place to Buy Stationery"

Children's Books all year round

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

telephone: Hargreave 3877. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"REMARKABLE"

is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Let us prove to you the excellence of

Caulfield's

"Badge of Merit"

Irradiated Vitamin D Milk

The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

BAIN BROTHERS

Paints and Wallpaper Store

GLIDDEN'S PAINT EMPIRE WALLPAPER

1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg

Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dry-cleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's

FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES

Quality Furnishings for Men

GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED

146 YONGE ST.

Between Richmond and Temperance

G. S. BEER

CUSTOM MADE

FUR COATS

Remodeling—Repairing

1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

HELEN SIMPSON

Flowers

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

KI. 6151

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

14 STORES

Woman's Bakery LIMITED

Ray Leake, Pres.

Catering Dept. KI 2118

PRINTING

Duggan and Graham Limited

426 Queen Street East

Waverley 3307

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented

We Service Office Machines

TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.

46½ FRONT ST. E.

41 WELLINGTON ST., E.

EL. 8671

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5181

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon

Lyndhurst 6962

256½ Runnymede Road

MANOR WOOL SHOP

MRS. S. REID, Manager

Ready-made Knitted Dresses Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.

Finest Wools—Free Instructions

Expert Washing and Blocking

2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

phone Elwood 1878 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Bon Ami

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal

Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

FOOD BOXES FOR SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS IN ENGLAND

Bacon . . . Butter . . . Cheese . . . Jam . . . Tea . . . Dried Fruits, etc.

Ask for detailed price list.

EPICURE SHOP

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain

MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

BURBERRY COATS

English Haberdashery Hats, Shoes and Clothes

Max Beauvais & Co.

385 St. James Street W.

Scotts

RESTAURANT

1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE Quiet, sunny rooms, single or double. (Not and cold). 134, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST WANTED

SECRETARY, SHORTHAND TYPIST, reliable, experienced private and office work, desires post; part-time work considered. Box W-900, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD 6156 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 134, Greenecroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, Kensington—Furnished and unfurnished rooms in sunny, well-kept and attractive house. Garden. CLARK, 7, Russell Road, W. 14.

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6 Amersham Rd.—Attractive residential rooms; quiet atmosphere; meals by arrangement; nice locality. Putney 1239.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE Naval, Military and Civil TAILORS Uniforms a Speciality 9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

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Did You Ever Wonder

What the Frequency Is of the Sound of the Human Voice?

Experiments in telephone laboratories indicate that the average frequency of the human speaking voice has one value for men and a different one for women. The fundamental tones of the gruff male voice have an average frequency of around 128 vibrations per second. The lighter, more soprano-tending feminine speech has the higher frequency of some 256 vibrations per second. Besides these fundamental tones, harmonics also may be detected, with vibration frequencies of 5,000 for men and 700 for women. Incidentally, the average fundamental feminine frequency of 256 is exactly the same as that of middle C in the standard pitch used by physicists.

* * *

How Drinking Glasses Came to Be Called "Tumblers"?

Originally the tumbler was a drinking glass without a foot or stem. It used to be made with such a pointed or rounded base as to be very literally a "tumbler." In fact, some such glasses could not be set down on their base without tumbling over. Hence the old practice of drinking the entire contents of the glass before putting it down. This enabled the user to put the glass on the table mouth down, thus keeping the tumbler from living up to its name, with the possibly disastrous results.

* * *

Why a Land Mile and a Neutical Mile Differ in Length?

The land, or statute, mile was fixed in the time of Queen Elizabeth at 5,280 feet. The nautical mile is equal to one minute of arc at the equator. Since there are 60 minutes in each degree, 360 degrees in the equator, the distance around the earth's belt is 21,600 minutes or nautical miles. Translating the nautical mile into the foot measure of the land mile, we find that it contains 6,080 feet.

* * *

How the Dandelion Got Its Name?

The word dandelion is from the French dent de lion, and the medieval Latin, dens leonis, meaning "lion's tooth," from the toothed

outline of the leaves. In 1692 Tryon wrote, "Our Herb called Dandelion (that is, in English, Lyons Tooth), because of the similitude of its leaf."

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

GENTLEMAN is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feelings in every station.—TALFOURD.

Chief Eagle

An excellent portrait of an Indian chief from Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco. Contributions to the Monitor Camera Club feature are welcomed. The acceptance of a photograph automatically makes the contributor a member of the club. Glossy prints are preferred and one dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

Black Is Not a Color

Although black is popularly regarded as a color, and may for all practical purposes be considered as such, technically it is not a color at all, but the absence of color. The visual experiences we describe as color are the result of two phenomena of physics; First, that colors are produced by waves of light having differing lengths; second, that all substances (except completely transparent ones) have the quality of either absorbing or reflecting the light waves which fall upon them.

The longest light wave visible to the human eye is the one producing the color red; the shortest, the one producing the sensation of violet. Thus an object which absorbs all light waves except the very long ones will appear red, while one which absorbs all except the very short ones will appear violet. A black object is one which absorbs nearly all of the light waves reaching its surface and hence produces no sensation of color.

Where Would You Find—

1. The two New England states which have a Mount Monadnock?
2. The Blue Legion?
3. The birthplace of King George VI of England?
4. Acadia?
5. Casa Torre Tagle?
6. Sago?
7. The "NYA Red Hats"?
8. The island on which United States troops landed on July 7, 1941?
9. The home state of Senator James M. Mead?
10. A Blue Hen's Chicken?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Brunot, Gen. Richard (rē'-shär' brü'-nō')—Free French Governor of Tahiti.

Kaganovich, Lazar (lä'-zĕr kä-gä'-nô-vyĭch)—Soviet Commissar of Railroads.

Oka, Rear Admiral Takasumi (tä-kä-sōō-mĭ ô-kä—even accent)—Director of Naval Affairs of the Naval Ministry of Japan.

Padilla, Ezequiel (ä'-sä-kyĕl' pä-thĕ'-yä)—Foreign Minister of Mexico.

Rendel, George William (rĕn'-dĕl) — Newly appointed British Minister to the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile in London.

Shigemitsu, Mamoru (mä'-mô-rū shĭng'-ĕ-mĭ'-tsōō) — Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

Tsubogami, Teiji (tä-jĭ tsōō-bô-gä-mĭ—even accent)—Japan's first Ambassador to Thailand.

Yamada, Gen. Otozo (ô'-tô-zō yä'-mä-dä)—Commander-in-Chief of the newly created Japanese National Defense Headquarters, and Inspector-General of military education in Japan.

Yoshizawa, Kenkichi (kĕn-kĭ-chĭ yō-shĭ-zä-wä—even accent)—Newly named Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

Zaporozhe (zä-pū-rô'-zhyĕ)—Site of a large aluminum works in Russia.

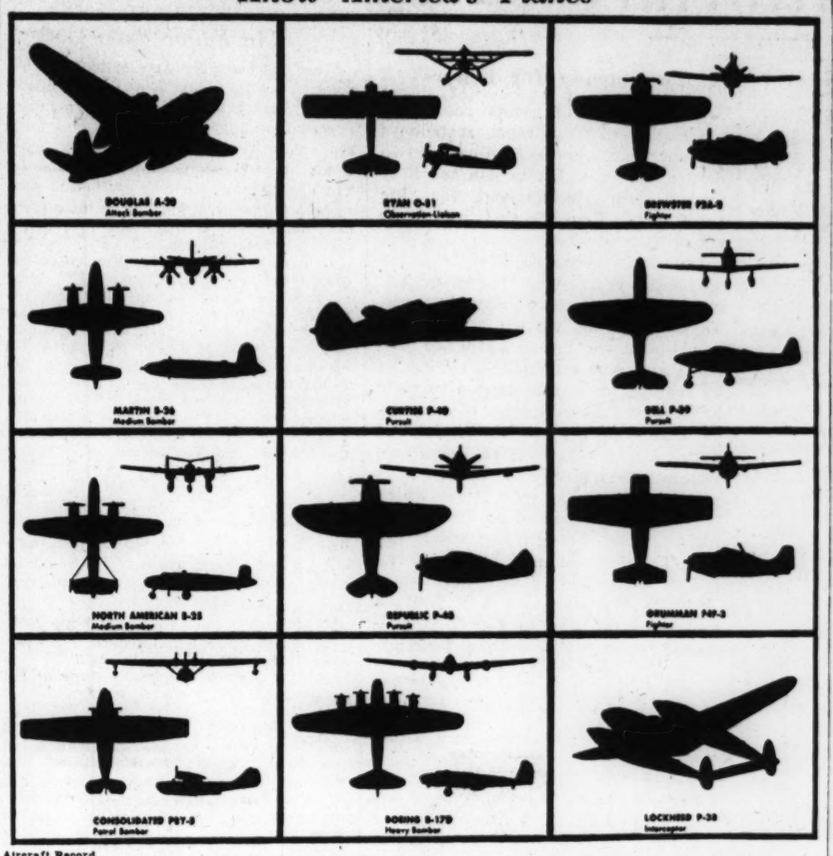
From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Asunción (ä-sōōn'-syōn')—Capital and commercial city of Paraguay.

Entre Ríos (ĕn'-trä rē'-ōs)—Port filling the estuary between the Parana and Uruguay rivers in South America.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

Know America's Planes



Aircraft Record

A handy condensed chart for the ready identification of America's foremost planes.

A Verse for Today . . .

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee.—JOB 22:21.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A coming young man out our way attributes his rise to giving the time to business he used to spend reading success stories.

Punch ©: "People in high places can always get as many tomatoes as they want," says a writer. Hence the anxious gaze of comedians toward the gallery.

In Lighter Vein

Well—It Could Be!

One of the latest selectee anecdotes comes by way of Mitchel Field. According to Staff Sergeant Bergin, a bewildered recruit blew into the orderly room at the end of the month with a request for an additional five-dollar book of Post Exchange coupons. It was pointed out that he had already drawn his limit in canteen checks. "I know," sighed the young innocent, "and I've gone right through the twelve dollars in cash money I had when I arrived here three weeks ago. I try to be so economical, too. But the prices for meals at the Post Exchange Restaurant are rather steep, and—"

"The Post Exchange Restaurant!" echoed the other. "What in the world are you doing eating your meals there? Aren't our meals here in the squadron mess good enough for you?"

"The squadron mess?" countered the selectee in amazement. "Gee whiz, are those meals free?"—Southeast Air Corps News.

* * *

On Clothes Rationing

As they stood together in the queue, the two ladies had a friendly chat.

"What do you think of the clothes rationing?" asked the woman in the purple jumper.

"Not so bad," smiled the plump person with the shopping bag. "Anyhow, it'll put life in the old togs!"—Answers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Wasted Effort

Vancouver, B. C.

While passing through Manitoba the writer encountered an instance of thoughtful co-operation.

The proprietor of a beauty salon who was also a local active worker in the Manitoba War Relief Committee had an idea that would not only mean more to the committee but would also give the ladies in her salon something to do while waiting for hair to dry, or while having a permanent wave.

The customer was presented with a ball of wool, knitting needles, and instructions on how to make the particular garment needed. Thus, time formerly spent in reading a book or magazine was put to good use to the delight of both proprietor and customer. When her hair was done the unfinished article was passed along to the next, and so on down the line.

Here indeed was true co-operation in evidence. Each garment reflected the work and love of customer and proprietor alike—demonstrating a true "united war effort."

It's the Law!

Tennessee: City of Columbus, Chapter 5, Section 45: "It shall be unlawful for three or more persons to assemble upon any of the sidewalks of this corporation, so as to impede the free passage of persons upon the sidewalk."

Connecticut: Under the old blue laws it was against the law to wear dresses trimmed with gold or silver lace costing more than 24 cents a yard.

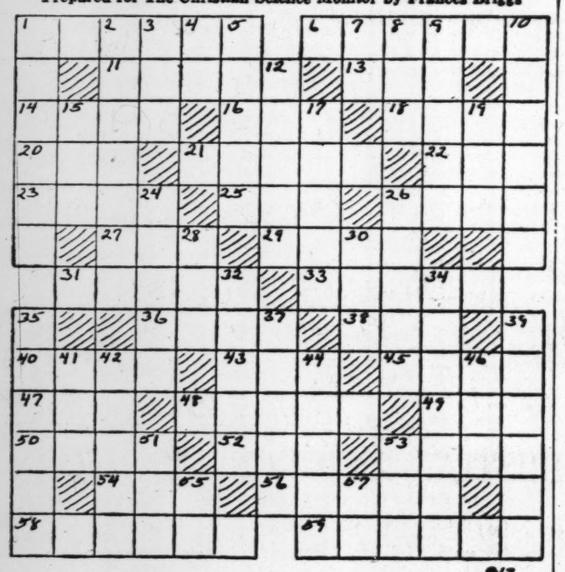
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Southwestern New Hampshire and northeastern Vermont.
2. Spanish volunteer troops fighting on the side of Germany against Russia.
3. York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1865.
4. The early French name for Nova Scotia.
5. Lima, Peru; one of the finest examples of Spanish colonial architecture in existence.
6. A cereal-like food prepared from the soft inside parts of various East Indian palms.
7. A group of trained fire fighters in Oregon.
8. American sailors and marines landed on Iceland, thus expanding the scope of Hemisphere Defense.
9. New York.
10. A name given a native of Delaware.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



*12

Across

1—What color is used as a symbol of royalty?
6—Polonius is a character in what Shakespearean play?
11—What is first name of Heep in "David Copperfield"?
13—Observe.
14—Who is Punch's dog in Punch-and-Judy show?
16—Juice of plants is what?
18—Stare.
20—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
21—How many ages of man are mentioned by Shakespeare?
22—What is a Japanese bronze coin?
23—Acid is used to make pictures by those who do what?
25—Allow.
26—An informal talk is what?
27—Owl of Mother Goose rhyme lived in what tree?
29—Close.
31—To come upon the stage.
33—What is only important French river which falls into Mediterranean?
36—Who was Abel's brother?
38—Reverential fear.
40—Who is regarded by organists as greatest composer for their instrument?
43—If someone gave you a borzoi, it would be what?
45—What bird is very graceful?
47—Who is a Harriet Beecher Stowe heroine?
48—What is a nocturnal mammal allied to the monkeys?
49—Barber is told to shave what creature in certain nursery rhyme?
50—You use what to guide a horse (sing.)?
52—Beam.
53—Lucrezia is first name of what famous singer?
54—What do you call eggs of fishes?
56—What is capital of Delaware?
58—What is an alimentary paste, shaped in ribbon form, and usually made with egg?
59—What plant is armed with stinging hairs?

Down

1—Josiah Wedgwood was what?
3—Caesar crossed what river to start a war?
3—To raise with a lever.
4—What is a Chinese unit of measure of varying values?
5—What is a folding frame for supporting a picture?
7—While.
8—What fictional character is sister to Beth, Amy, and Jo?
9—What is a long thong or cord to hold a dog in control?
10—How many children did 40 Across have?
12—Place of safety is what?
15—What is a morsel left at a meal?
17—What fisherman of Galilee was head of apostolic band?
19—What is a small object used by a shimblerigger?
24—A lower half of a divided door is what?
26—What birds caw?
28—What is a parrot of New Zealand?
30—Exclamation.
32—For want of whom, the battle was lost?
34—What Rhode Island city is a noted summer resort?
35—Who is king of fairies in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
37—Wanderer.
39—A turbine is what?
41—Hail!
42—What is the City of Victory?
44—Who is knight representing temperance in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
46—Melody.
51—To incline the head.
53—Wager.
55—What is general Hebrew designation for God?
57—Who was one of Odin's brothers?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

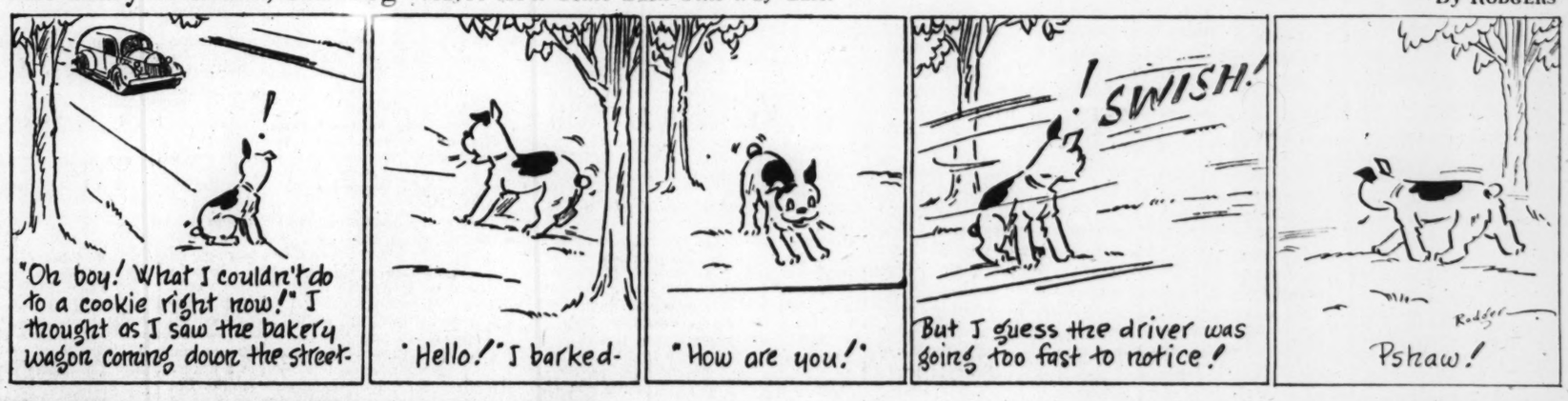
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Popular Poppy*

By LE PELLEY

POPPY—YOU WERE GREAT!
HOW ABOUT SOME ICE CREAM, POPPY...?
Aaaa...
WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, SUSIE—?
WELL—ALL THE BOYS PAY ATTENTION TO POPPY...
IT'S NOT THAT I'm JEALOUS—AND IT'S NOT THAT I CARE—IT'S JUST THAT I BELIEVE IN A "CHECK AND BALANCE" SYSTEM....
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?
OH—LET'S GO DOWN AND HAVE AN ICE CREAM SODA!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe He'll Come Back This Way Later—*

By RODGERS


"Oh boy! What I couldn't do to a cookie right now!" I thought as I saw the bakery wagon coming down the street.
"Hello!" I barked-
"How are you!"
SWISH!
But I guess the driver was going too fast to notice!
Pshaw!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Scene Changes*

By THE HAGERS

SUMMER VANISHED YESTERDAY AT SUNSET IN A CLOUD DISPLAY.
BOLD AUTUMN SLID DOWN ON THE RAIN AND SWISHED THE LEAVES OFF WITH HIS CANE.
HE MAKES YOU WORK INSTEAD OF PLAY; YOUR TOYS YOU'D BETTER PUT AWAY.
TAKE DOWN YOUR AWNINGS, STORE YOUR FANS. DON'T MIND!—HE HAS THE NICEST PLANS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What's in the Neutrality Act?

President Roosevelt is reported conferring with leaders of Congress on the question of whether to seek repeal of the Neutrality Act. No action on this score is likely before passage of a new appropriation under the Lend-Lease Act, and it is possible the Administration may seek to repeal only parts rather than the whole neutrality statute. Yet some action seems probable—and logical.

As re-enacted in 1939 when the arms embargo was dropped, the Neutrality Act contains various features some of which would be only incidental issues in a question of repeal of the whole act. For example, there are the cash-and-carry requirement and the ban against private credit to belligerents—these have been largely outdated by the Lend-Lease machinery and the extension of Government credit. There is also the prohibition against Americans' traveling on ships of belligerent countries.

But the most controversial issue would have to do with the central section of the act, which forbids American ships to enter combat zones designated by the President or carry goods to any Nation named as a belligerent in his proclamation of the existence of a war—except that American ships are free to ply in most of the Western Hemisphere and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Under this last provision the President's proclamation has now been interpreted by the Attorney General as not preventing shipments in American vessels to Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma, and the Red Sea. Some time ago there was speculation that President Roosevelt might modify the combat area he had established and might enable American merchant ships to take cargoes into the neutral ports of Ireland, only a skip across St. George's Channel to the harbors of England or Wales. This, however, would be attacked as subterfuge and would not be politically desirable. Far better would be an outright congressional decision on such a change of policy.

One further section of the Neutrality Act remains which could be struck out without involving the question of complete repeal or of sending American ships into British waters. This is the section which prohibits the arming of American merchant vessels to protect themselves against submarines and airplanes. Events have shown that merchant vessels, even with the United States flag painted on their sides, are scarcely exempt from attack anywhere. They should be given the means of defending themselves.

At the very least, the Neutrality Act should be modified enough to permit the arming of American merchant vessels for protection on their legitimate runs with commercial cargoes outside the combat zones. Beyond this, the time approaches, if it has not already arrived, for Congress to decide whether the whole Neutrality Act with its barriers against the delivery of effective military aid to the victims of aggression should not be thrown overboard as a false symbol. The United States never has been nor morally could be neutral in the sense of being impartial between the perpetrators of an international crime and those who defend the gates of freedom.

Season's Verge

New England's Autumn is icumen in, with characteristic impishness. It knows it is an only-half-welcome visitor. Perhaps New Englanders have not sufficiently appreciated the season's tactfulness—when it has happened to be tactful. So this year, the experts coolly announce, Autumn has chosen 6:33 a. m., eastern daylight-saving-time, as just the proper moment to descend on Yankees who have to get up no matter how chilly the morning.

But whatever of the season's displeasure the New Englander has incurred will be visited likewise upon New Yorkers and others who set their clocks by the same factory whistles.

Westward the course of Autumn's empire takes a gentler way. Though many folks on the fertile plains of the Middle West will be up to meet it in the wee hours, many more will be able to lie abed until Autumn settles down on the warming land.

And in the Far West it will take off its shoes like a late home-comer, steal quietly up to bed, and then in the bright morning greet the householders like one who had never been away at all. If we must have an end to summer this is the ideal way, and one which corresponds perfectly to the general impression about the genialness of everything climatic in the Golden State.

Too Strong for Fetters

Can anyone doubt, when reading of the exploit of five French schoolboys in their teens who paddled canoes two days and two nights to join the Free French Army in England, that the spirit of the Republic still lives in its people?

Probably there are Frenchmen of advanced years who have suffered much who desire only to live in peace. There must be women whose husbands, sons, and brothers still are prisoners and who are held in subjection by fear of what may happen to their loved ones. But the temper of a nation, its animating fervor, the habits of thought which give it character are usually reflected in its youth.

It is the younger generation which gives both the Nazi and the Communist regimes their strength and chief support. These youths, mainly in uniform, reflect what they have been taught since the last war. Can it be doubted that the same type of French schoolmaster whom Alphonse Daudet immortalized in "The Last Class" has continued to instill in the minds of his pupils an ardor for liberty, equality, fraternity?

The spirit of liberty has always thrived under the tyrant's lash and the weight of chains.

Brightest in dungeon, Liberty! thou art,
For there thy habitation is the heart—
The heart which love of thee alone can bind.

New Taxes Now

Some of the taxes in the new $3,500,000,000 Revenue Act which President Roosevelt signed on Saturday will become effective immediately. This is true of the increase in estate taxes, which applies from the date of the signature. The long schedule of excise taxes on items from telephone calls to slot machines, sporting goods to jewelry, and phonograph records to furs and refrigerators, will go into effect October 1.

In so far as these new revenues are used for the purposes of defense, it is safe to predict that they will be willingly paid. This a reminder to Congress and the Administration to keep non-defense costs as low as possible.

The act increases corporation and personal income taxes on 1941 earnings but the payments on this income will not begin to be made until next March. Business houses will set aside reserves for these taxes; individuals should be just as foresighted in their personal and family budgets. This is particularly important this year, for under the new rates, the tax bills of many persons in the middle income range will be three or four times as great as they were last year. It is good advice to Americans to prepare now for this contribution by purchasing Treasury tax savings certificates or by some other form of saving.

Moscow-Tokyo-Washington

That the headlines should place the fall of Kiev and the deadlocking of Japanese-American negotiations side by side is more than a coincidence. The deadlock probably existed before the Nazis scored their latest success in Russia, but Tokyo was not ready to advertise it. Indeed, the talk in Japan had leaned more toward withdrawal from the Axis; the Nazi tanks racing for Kharkov and the Sea of Azov have silenced that talk. The generals in Tokyo are hoping that Hitler's generals in the Ukraine will make it possible to go on with the Greater East Asia drive.

Japan has recently been squeezed very tight between Moscow and Washington, with Chungking, Batavia and London adding their pressures. The Japanese militarists had not given up their dreams of conquest, but were forced to play for time. It is unlikely that Tokyo's bid for negotiations with Washington ever carried any intention to abandon the whole recent course of Japanese expansionism. Several times in these columns it has been pointed out that a complete about-face could hardly be expected. The Chinese were convinced that America could make no basic agreement with Japan without conceding Tokyo's claims in eastern China and Manchuria—not so long as Japan could hope for a Nazi victory.

Washington doubtless understood this also. But it too was willing to play for time. It has been doing that in Tokyo for two years and Japan's position has grown relatively weaker. But Nazi successes in Russia put weight into the other side of the time-scale. The quick stiffening in Tokyo indicates how little profit there would be in American efforts to negotiate there should Russia collapse. Quick aid to Russia is the shortest road to a sound peace with Japan.

The Bookshelf

An Editor Poses

When the biographer, no matter what his point of vantage, undertakes the precarious task of writing a word picture of a newspaper editor still capable of defending himself, that venturesome individual must clothe his story scrupulously and modestly. The chronicle need not be adorned to conform to the vogue. It must be, in the present case, not a "plain tale from the hills," but a plain tale from the plains.

It must be admitted that the courageous chronicler, Everett Rich, qualifies in every essential particular as historian and appraiser in WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3). Of course Mr. Rich tells to his subject's intimates many of the interesting things about him which neither he nor his associates have attempted to conceal from the world. An editor, even of a small-town newspaper, probably taught the proverbial goldfish that there is no such thing as privacy.

* * *

So why attempt to conceal the fact that some editors are really fit subjects for biographies? Many of Mr. White's less publicized contemporaries perhaps will insist that he himself has pretty well covered the field and provided the written record in the files of the Emporia Gazette and in his public papers and addresses. But even those who know him well, or casually, will be glad that a reasonably impartial chronicler has given us his estimate of a really great man and distinguished contemporary American.

One who has watched, and not from too great a distance, the career of this now gray-haired Kansan since that day, now long ago, when he wrote, to fill a gaping space in the editorial page of the Gazette, the immediately famous "What's the Matter With Kansas?" is still persuaded to make practical use, some day, of Mr. White and his Gazette as Exhibit A. This exhibit will be offered to establish the oft-asserted fact that no newspaper, no matter where published, can be greater, more progressive, or more reliable than the actuating and controlling influence which projects it.

* * *

No one familiar with the ways and foibles of editors, famous or otherwise, would hazard a guess as to whether or not Mr. White actually posed for this charming and quite faithful word portrait. But in the book are paragraphs and even pages which bear the unmistakable stamp of authenticity. The story as a whole is definitely authentic.

It may be that what Mr. Rich has done so excellently and so graciously may serve to inspire in the consciousness of one, or a hundred, or possibly thousands of young men and women in America a determination to carry to their work as present or prospective newspaper editors and publishers the high integrity and singleness of purpose which William Allen White, a half-century or more ago, dedicated to the then almost unknown Emporia Gazette. If it does, the author's reward will be greater than fame or fortune.

F. L. P.

Circus Tradition Passes

I have just witnessed the passing of a cherished American tradition—or rather the evidence of its having passed. I have just been to the circus. And there were no cowboys, no Indians. There were no whooping, no thundering hoofs, no staccato pistol shots.

At first I wasn't aware of what was missing. The circus looked natural enough, the big tent, the animals, clowns, trapezes. But all through the opening acts there was that feeling that something essential was not there. But just before the finale, I knew: It was the cowboys and Indians.

There was a day when the cowboys and Indians headlined the circus program. In fact early circuses were built around this feature. Remember Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and Pawnee Bill, and the 101 Ranch? Cowboys and Indians opened and closed the shows. There were dozens of them, yipping and shooting their way through the program. They—and the cowgirls, too—were the highlights of the street parade. But, of course, the parades are no more, either.

* * *

In later years a real, western cowhand might not have recognized the circus version, but still there was enough authenticity to satisy the public—those like me. The gay-colored shirts, the shiny silver ornaments, the studded saddles and bridles added something which at that time we hadn't learned to call glamour. The fact that the circus cowboy lived on long after the day of the mustached, gun-totin', Indian fightin' cowhand of the early West failed to detract from the picture.

But now that's all gone. There was a limit, of course, to the persistence of such characters in the face of progress in this motor-age, even in this pseudo-circus form. Disappearance of the Western frontier took with it the cowboy, that is, the gun-carrying kind, and the war-whooping Indian. The fact that the circus continued them for a time, and that the movies, too, helped to perpetuate this American tradition, explains perhaps the misconception of the modern West in the eyes of many untraveled Easterners. It wasn't so long ago that friends of mine in the East thought that wild Indians still roamed the plains around Chicago.

* * *

But what have we in the circus today in place of the wild and wooly cowboys and Indians? Norman Bel Geddes's Mother Goose characters! What a change! Little Miss Muffet sits on her tuffet and rides placidly along where we used to watch, wide-eyed, a pinto pony charging through the dust under a swaying, yipping, scarlet-shirted, gun-blazing cowboy.

Perhaps right here, though, we should utter a word of sincere appreciation of the fact that in this time of war, of airplanes and tanks and guns, guns, guns!—there was not a single shot, not a single gun—except one in the hands of a clown—in that whole circus. Maybe, after all, we are "doing all right" without the cowboys and Indians. There was something mighty diverting about Old King Cole and Cinderella and the three blind mice.

R. W. C.

Duds

"The Fight for Democracy Is Never Ended"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend of mine who recently wrote to the press, pointing out that now is the time for the United States to get the largest and quickest return on any military contribution toward the defeat of Hitlerism, was immediately challenged by a young man with the usual formula. He wrote: "This is easy to say when one is comfortably sure of no personal action at the front. The youth will have to do the dirty work. They know it; so do you."

I should like to reply to this young man, who did not sign his name, and also to the youth of America in general. Since I fought through the last war as a volunteer in the infantry, and since I have a boy of my own who will be ready for service within a few years, I have a right to speak with a certain understanding and authority, and those youth of America who are sincerely trying to find their way should be willing to listen.

I believe that if it were physically possible, all the fathers of my generation would gladly do the fighting of this war, "at the front," in order to save the lives of their children. It is for our children that we have worked and sacrificed; in them rests our hope of a better world than we have been able to build.

But this war is not being fought by the older people of Germany and Italy. According to the reports of all responsible journalists, it is the youth of Germany and Italy who are waging war with fanatical enthusiasm. They have been reared by their fascist leaders (not by their parents, on whom they are taught to spy) to believe that war is natural and glorious. We American parents have reared you to believe that war is not natural and not glorious, but we have never taught you that it could be avoided by simply shutting your eyes to the facts.

* * *

We are still telling you that war is inglorious and unnatural, but we have to point out that events of the last few years prove that it may, on occasions, become a necessary evil if we want to leave our children as good a chance for freedom as we have had ourselves. Thanks to our efforts in the last war (certainly not to our efforts alone, because the young men of other countries had long borne the brunt of the struggle before we came in, but our efforts added to theirs proved the deciding factor), thanks to the spirit of my generation, the young men of America, the very ones who are now chiding us because we are too old to fight for them a second time, have been able to grow up in a country that, with all its shortcomings, is free enough to excite the envy of all the peoples of the world.

Many times in recent years various students have asked me the same question: "In view of the aftermath of the first World War, aren't you sorry that you gave up two years of your youth fighting for something that never materialized?"

My answer has been, and still is, the same: "No. My ideals were clear. I fought that war in the hope that it would not have to be fought by the next generation. I took a chance on helping to build a better world. It did not turn out as I had hoped, but that was not my fault. We soldiers did a good job in spite of our hurried training. We gave you a chance to grow up in a free country, and we gave our governmental leaders a chance to work for a more democratic world. But some of our Congressmen were too ignorant and others too obstinate to take advantage of this opportunity. They defeated all plans whereby the United States might have helped to avoid the present catastrophe. We might help to win this second world war only to see our politicians try to do the same thing over again. But at least this generation can hope to profit from the experience of our failure."

* * *

I'm afraid that, in the rush after less important things some of the young men of this generation have made two big mistakes. First, they have not read carefully "Mein Kampf" and the writings of the other Nazi leaders and compared them with what has actually happened in the last two years. Secondly, they refuse to take any positive action unless they can be sure that this time the world will be saved for democracy, once and for all.

In regard to the first, I should say that they don't know what the war is about; they lack some of the basic evidence. And concerning the second matter, I should point out that life isn't like that. Nothing is absolutely sure in the world of political events. The fight for democracy is never ended. The national and international policies of the United States after this war will be what we citizens make them by our votes and our repeated expressions of opinion, provided that we see to it now that we still have those rights in the years that lie ahead.

Sometimes we have to make a positive decision, based on an intelligent consideration of the evidence at hand, and fight for what seems best at the time. Young men of my generation, leaving college in 1917, fought for the ideal of making the world safe for democracy. If I were fifteen years younger today I would fight to save the world from what Rauschning calls "The Philosophy of Nihilism," hoping that afterwards we could work again towards world-wide democracy.

* * *

The main thing is, I think, that we must take positive action. Passive resistance is not enough in opposing a dynamic evil. For instance, only a few years ago, although that now seems almost unbelievable, young Englishmen were taking the Oxford Oath not to fight for king or country, no matter what the circumstances. While they were debating the matter, ignoring what was taking place on the other side of the Rhine, a war was being deliberately plotted, a war which they would not be able to avoid, even with the concessions of Munich. These very concessions were, in fact, necessitated to a large extent by the wishful thinking of these same young men who argued that universal peace would come if one country wanted it badly enough. How many lives of young men all over Europe might have been saved if they had not given Hitler these precious years in which to build up his efficient war machine!

My experience as a teacher has given me great confidence in youth. I believe that the young men of today, for the most part, are courageous and sincere and, given sufficient time, will be able to make right decisions and back them up. I hope that I do not seem too impatient with them if I point out that things move a good deal faster than they used to, and that they have already had almost two years in which to find out what is taking place in the world and to make up their minds as to what they are going to do about it.

CHARLES R. BAGLEY,
Professor of French, Dartmouth College
Hanover, N. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Anglo-American Friendship

By Charles E. Payne

Few Americans realize that the real founder of Anglo-American friendship—now evinced in growing measure—was Lord Castlereagh, British Foreign Secretary from 1812-1822. Castlereagh was deeply absorbed in the struggle against Napoleon to whose final defeat he contributed as much as anyone. Nevertheless, he found time to establish friendship with the United States.

Between the American Revolution and the War of 1812 England had treated the United States as an inferior Power rather than as an equal sovereign Power. With the advent of Castlereagh all this was changed. He regarded the United States as an equal and as a younger brother.

Castlereagh inherited his views from his step-grandfather, the great Lord Camden. As Chief Justice, Camden had opposed American taxation and had declared the Stamp Act unconstitutional.

In 1807 Castlereagh as Secretary of War had written a letter in which he revealed a profound knowledge of America. He predicted, if war should come, America's financial difficulties, her inability to carry on an offensive war, New England's opposition, and the effects of England's superior naval power. He also pointed out that a small force of British regulars, together with the Canadian militia, could defend Canada.

When Castlereagh became Foreign Secretary in 1812, war with the United States was about to begin. He did his best to avert it by concessions, but he had come into office too late.

* * *

With the military overthrow of Napoleon, the United States was in a most precarious position. England could now direct all her energies against her. A large party in England was urging such a course feeling that the United States had stabbed England in the back in the midst of her life-and-death struggle. Castlereagh, however, resolutely refused to carry on a punitive war.

In the peace negotiations, partly influenced by European complications, Castlereagh yielded point after point to the American negotiators. Therefore, the peace, signed Christmas Day, 1814, settled nothing, and merely established the *status quo antebellum*, leaving it to the Commissioners to settle outstanding differences. It was largely Castlereagh who made it a permanent peace.

In the postwar period his friendship for the United States became more and more evident. President Madison and he initiated the undefended frontier between the United States and Canada—the greatest peace achievement of the nineteenth century.

Castlereagh did not attempt to settle all the issues between the two countries. "Time," he observed, "will do more than we can." On another occasion he said to the United States Minister, Rush, it matters little whether one side "gives a little less or a little more" so long as we reach an agreement.

On one occasion Castlereagh actually averted war with the United States. Jackson had invaded Spanish Florida in an attack on the Indians. There he hanged two Englishmen who he thought had aided them. The American Cabinet would have disavowed the act if John Quincy Adams had not dissuaded it. The English press and public were loud in their demands for war. Castlereagh, however, remained unmoved and patiently waited Adams' statement. Though surprised at its vehemence he nevertheless quietly declared that the Englishmen by their own acts had forfeited any right to England's protection.

* * *

Only in the matter of the international slave traffic was Castlereagh unable to reach an agreement with the United States. This was largely due to John Quincy Adams, American Secretary of State, who refused to adopt Castlereagh's policy of a mutual right of search for slavers on the African coast. Adams was still incensed over the right of search as formerly exercised by the British and ignored the fact that Castlereagh's proposal provided for a mutual right in a limited area. Long afterward, in 1862, America made such an arrangement.

While Castlereagh showed his friendship for America in many specific ways, the epoch-making thing was the new attitude he had adopted. For the first time American sovereignty was completely recognized—not grudgingly, but with sympathy and understanding. In the 125 years that have elapsed, all sorts of delicate and difficult questions have arisen between the two peoples. Each time one side or the other has followed Castlereagh's example of patience and tolerance. The fact that Anglo-American relations are what they are today traces itself in large measure to his influence.

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